The New-York Times.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Arrival and Reception at St. John, N. B.

The Decorations of the City—Processions, Enthusiasm and Fireworks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Aug. 3.

The city is handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, triumphal arches, columns, and emblematical figures—some of which, however, are unfinished. The hotels and private houses are overcrowded. Steamers come in, but do not leave, for which reason the mail service is interrupted, and Halifax letters will not reach New-York this week.

H. B. M. gunboat *Styx* came in last night, and the Prince landed this morning at 10 o'clock. He was received by the Governor, Sir J. MANNERS SUTTON, and with cheers and a salute from the Artillery. Several trifling blunders were made in the reception, and no little confusion prevailed, but finally all was arranged satisfactorily.

The Prince drove up to the late Judge CHIPMAN's house, his temporary residence, in a carriage, through ranks of men extending a mile, standing each side of the street, and composed of military, fire-companies, temperance societies, members of the Bar, magistrates, and members of the Houses of Parliament. Both ranks doubled in after the Prince's carriage, and formed a procession, with banners flying, while the bells of the city were ringing.

Inside the gate of the Prince's residence were two thousand school-children, the boys in black and the girls in white, who sang the National Anthem and strewed bouquets on the roadway. The Prince was delighted, and came out and walked up and down the path with his suite, bowing to the children. It was a very pretty sight, as the children cheered and clapped their hands. The procession, headed by the children, then marched away, and the Prince entered the house and lunched.

All the time the streets were crammed, the windows of the houses were occupied, platforms erected for the occasion were filled, the 'shops were closed, and the ships in the harbor were full dressed. There was no cheering as the Prince passed up the street, the people being intent on looking at him, but afterwards, as he drove in plain clothes round town, crowds shouted vociferously.

A *levée* was held afterwards at the Court-house, the streets leading to which were decorated with arches and fountains. Three or four hundred gentlemen attended, and addresses were presented, to which the Prince replied appropriately.

In the afternoon the Prince drove out with his suite in uniform. The City by this time had waked up, and there were cheers everywhere. The city wears quite a holiday look. Everybody is dressed in his best clothes, and all are bent on enjoying themselves.

Formalities are being gradually discontinued on the Prince's part, and state and red tape are dropped as he advances westward. At Windsor, he breakfasted at the same table with the members of Parliament and of the Press who accompany him.

It has been determined that almost the whole West India squadron, now at Halifax, shall go round to Quebec, at which place and at Montreal the chief interest of the visit to the Colonies will centre.

The Prince is already much sunbrowned since his landing.

This evening there will be fireworks and a general illumination of the city. To-morrow morning the Prince will leave by the *Forest Queen* for Fredericton, the seat of Government of New-Brunswick, where he will stay two days.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Aug. 3—Evening.

The Prince drove out this afternoon in plain clothes, crossed the harbor in a ferry-boat, passed through Carleton, and returned over the great Suspension Bridge, six hundred and eighty feet long, under which are the Falls of St. John. He admired the scenery. The members of the Government and several members of the Legislature, and also the Mayors of Halifax, Boston, &c., dine this evening at Mr. WALKER's, at whose house the Duke of NEWCASTLE and others of the Prince's suite are staying. The illumination is general and complete, and the transparencies are numerous. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Aug. 3.

The following is the address of the Corporation of St. John to His Royal Highness, and the Prince's reply:

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, hasten to approach your Royal Highness for the purpose of welcoming to New-Brunswick the Heir apparent to the Throne, and the future Sovereign of this great Empire, of which it is our pride to form a portion, and over which the beneficent sway of our beloved Queen, day by day, strengthen those ties which happily unite us with the Mother Country. Among us is still found a remnant of those who in the last century witnessed and partook of the joy and enthusiasm with which your Royal Highness' grandfather, the Duke of KENT, was received on his visit to the infant city, upon the founder of which, in token of Royal approbation, great benefits had been recently conferred by the Royal Charter of His Majesty GEORGE III., and with just pride we declare to your Royal Highness that the feelings of loyalty and attachment, which led to those shores these founders of this city, still eminently characterize the entire population of this colony. It is our prayer that your Royal Highness will have a propitious termination to the tour through Her Majesty's North American dominions, in which you are now engaged; and we hope that you will vouchsafe to assure our gracious Queen that peace and contentment found among us under her rule, and that love and attachment to the person and Crown is the common sentiment of her devoted subjects in this the commercial capital of her province of New-Brunswick. (Signed,)

THOMAS McAVIVITY, Mayor.

The Prince received the address personally from W. R. M. BURTIS, to whom it was handed by the Recorder, and returned the answer direct, instead of through the Duke:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you with all sincerity for the address which you have just presented to me, and for the welcome which it conveys, to the Colony of New-Brunswick, and the important city of which you are the municipal representatives. When my grandfather, the Duke of KENT, paid to this place the visit to which you make so gratifying a reference, he found it but little more than a village. It is my good fortune to receive on the same spot, from a city which affords a striking example of what may be effected under the influence of Free Institutions, by the spirit and energy of the British race, these demonstrations of love and loyalty to the Queen, which at this moment are reflected upon me. Your commercial enterprise has made this port the emporium of the trade of New-Brunswick, and as the noble river which flows into it brings down for export the products of your soil, so I trust the vessels which crowd its piers will reward your successful industry with the wealth of other lands. I am not unmindful of the origin of this city, and it will be a subject of pride and pleasure to me to report to the Queen that the descendants of its founders have not departed from their first attachment to the crown of England, which brought them to these shores."

The city is illuminated and fireworks are being set off. There is a great crowd in the city, and triumphal arches and processions are the order of the day. His Royal Highness has been much pleased with the reception and decorations of the streets.

THE PRINCE IN MONTREAL.

Programme of the Festivities.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens Reception Fund, desirous of giving the public all the information in their power regarding the contemplated festivities during the visit of his Royal Highness to Montreal, beg to announce the following programme to which there may ultimately be some slight modifications, dependent upon the Prince's arrival, the decision of the Government, or unforeseen circumstances.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at Montreal, by the river, about noon on *Friday*, the 24th August inst. A steamboat excursion organized by, and under the direction of the Executive Committee, will leave the city and proceed to meet his Royal Highness and escort him to the landplace, at Bonsecours Pier, where, after an address from the Civic authorities, a grand procession of the National, Literary and other Societies, will be formed to accompany the Prince through the principal streets of the city to his residence.

In the evening there will be a general illumination of the city.

On Saturday, 25th, the Prince will open the Exhibition of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and afterwards proceed to inaugurate the Victoria Bridge. There will be a grand display of fireworks in the evening.

On Monday, 27th, His Royal Highness will hold a levee, and receive addresses; and in the evening attend a grand ball in the building erected expressly for these festivities.

On Tuesday, 28th, there will be an exhibition of Indian games and other amusements, under the direction of the Executive Committee; and in the evening, a grand musical festival, at which the Oratorio Society of Montreal will perform; to be followed by a grand cantata, by 250 performers, composed expressly in honor of the visit of his Royal Highness; and conclude by a splendid programme, led by M. STRAKOSCH, of the Academy of Music, of New-York, in which Mlle. ADELINA PATTI and other celebrated artists will appear.

On Wednesday, 29th, a military display and inspection of the Volunteer Force. Also, a regatta, at which competitors from numerous Atlantic and inland Clubs may be expected. Early in the evening will be a competitive exhibition of fire-engines, to be followed by a torchlight procession and fireworks.

On Thursday, 30th, His Royal Highness will make an excursion to the country, and descend the Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

The numerous details incident to all the above arrangements will be announced as soon as possible by the various Committees, or bodies, who have charge of them.

The Executive Committee of the G. R. Fund, however, think it proper now to state that no gentleman will be admitted to the ball except in *full dress*.

An advertisement, in reference to admission tickets, will be found in another column.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ALEX. CLERK, Secretary.

MONTREAL, August 2, 1860.

THE PRINCE IN NEW-YORK.

Preparations for his Reception by the British Residents.

To E. M. Archibald, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, New-York:

SIR: We hereby request you to call a meeting of the British residents of New-York, for the purpose of adopting proceedings for extending to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his approaching visit to this City, some appropriate demonstration of respect and welcome on the part of the British residents of New-York:

Joseph Stuart,
Richard Bell,
E. Cunard,
James Brown,
Charles Christmas,
John Elliott,
Alfred Smithers,
J. N. Middleton,
Robert Rait,
Alex. McKenzie,
Wm. Brand,
John Bell,
W. A. Petrie & Co.,
Charles Edwards,
Philip Pritchard,
Arthur Kendall,
Wm. P. Wright,
W. D. Cuthbertson,
J. S. Bartlett,
Joseph E. Walker,
Wm. H. Scott,
J. C. Beales,
R. C. Ferguson,
John J. Kingsford,
Thomas Dixon,
Thomas M. McMullen,
H. L. Routh,
Charles H. Webb,
Wm. M. Smith,
Jesse Jones,
George F. Lough,
John Balloch,
Thomas Paton,
James Littlejohn,
Robert Bage,
Wm. C. Barrett,
John Robertson,
J. Leaycraft,
Edward Walker,
S. J. Ahern, and others.

MR. ARCHIBALD'S RESPONSE.

In compliance with the foregoing requisition, I hereby convene a meeting of British residents, to be held at the Astor House on Monday evening, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the subject matter above referred to.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul.

August 3, 1860.

In connection with the above it may be proper to state that the foreign residents of this City are making arrangements with the LELANDS of the Metropolitan Hotel to give a grand reception and ball in honor of the Prince of Wales. It is intended to surpass the great ball recently given by the City authorities to the Japanese Embassy. Every effort will be made to render the company the most select and elegant ever assembled in the United States.

The Alleged Abolition Plot in Texas.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPEMENTS.

Correspondence of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

DALLAS, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

EDITOR TELEGRAPH: The burning of Dallas and several farm houses in this County, has led to the discovery of a most diabolical plot to devastate the whole of Northern Texas. At first it was believed that the fire was accidental, but the successive burning of farm-houses, and the firing of many other towns, and stores in this section, caused reflecting men to adopt means to ferret out, if possible, the cause of such wholesale destruction. It seemed almost impossible that so many places should be fired simultaneously, and that it should be accidental. The out-houses, granaries, oats and grain of Mr. CRILL MILLER, were destroyed a few days after the destruction of Dallas. This led to the arrest of some white men, whose innocence, however, was proved beyond a doubt. Several negroes belonging to Mr. MILLER were then taken up and examined, and developments of the most startling character elicited. A plot to destroy the country was revealed, and every circumstance even to the minutiæ, detailed.

Nearly or quite a hundred negroes have been arrested, and upon a close examination separate and apart from each other, they deposed to the existence of a plot or conspiracy to lay waste the country by fire and assassination—to impoverish the land by the destruction of the provision, arms and ammunition, and *then* when in a state of helplessness, a general revolt of the negroes was to begin on the 1st Monday in August, the day of election for State officers. This conspiracy is aided and abetted by Abolition emissaries from the North, and by those in our midst. The details of the plot, and its *modus operandi*, are these: Each county in Northern Texas has a supervisor in the person of a white man, whose name is not given; each county is laid off into districts under the sub-agents of this villain, who controls the action of the negroes in said districts, by whom the firing was to be done. Many of our most prominent citizens were singled out for assassination whenever they made their escape from their burning homes. Negroes never before suspected, are implicated, and the insurrectionary movement is widespread to an extent truly alarming. In some places the plan was conceived in every form shocking to the mind, and frightful in its results. Poisoning was to be added, and the old females to be slaughtered along with the men, and the young and handsome women to be parceled out amongst these infamous scoundrels. They had even gone so far as to designate their choice, and certain ladies had already been selected as the victims of these misguided monsters. Fortunately, the country has been saved from the accomplishment of these horrors; but then, a fearful duty remains for us. The negroes have been incited to these infernal proceedings by Abolitionists, and the emissaries of certain preachers who were expelled from this county last year. Their agents have been busy amongst us, and many of them have been in our midst. Some of them have been identified, but have fled from the country, others still remain, to receive a fearful accountability from an outraged and infuriated people. Nearly a hundred negroes have testified that a large reinforcement of Abolitionists are expected on the 1st August, and these to be aided by recruits from the Indian tribes, while the Rangers are several hundred miles to the North of us. It was desired to destroy Dallas, in order that the arms and ammunition of the artillery company might share the same fate. Our jail is filled with the villains, many of whom will be hung, and that very soon. A man was found hung at our neighboring city of Fort Worth, two days ago, believed to be one of those scoundrels who are engaged in this work. We learn that he had stored away a number of rifles, and the day after he was hung a load of six-shooters passed on to him, but were intercepted. He was betrayed by one of the gang, and hence his plans were thwarted. Many others will share his fate. I have never witnessed such times. We are most profoundly excited. We go armed day and night, and know not what we shall be called upon to do. The circumstances are frightful, and I fear that the trouble is not confined to this State.

The investigation of this unholy conspiracy is now going on in our town and surrounding counties. I will keep you posted as new developments are made. JOHN BROWN and his few followers were *fools*, compared with the men engaged in this affair. Developments of the most alarming character, and calculated to shake our Government to its very centre, are looked for. In haste, P.

THE CHOICE OF ELECTORS IN GEORGIA.—In nearly all the States of the Union a plurality of the votes cast is sufficient to elect a Presidential elector. In Georgia the case is different. In that State the statute requires *a majority of the whole number of votes cast* to elect a Presidential elector. If the majority of the college is elected by such a vote, that majority, by an election among themselves, supply the vacancies in the college. But if a less number are elected by the people, the vacancies must be filled by legislative election, and the Governor is authorized to call a special session of the general assembly for that purpose. The same is true, of course, if none of the electoral candidates get such a majority. Then the duty of electing an entire electoral college devolves on the Legislature, which in this case is already chosen, so that the question in that ulterior resort may be considered already settled.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Census Returns—Heaviness of the Crops—The Chiriqui Expedition—The Zouaves in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

The Census returns come in very slowly. Only eight full ones are yet received. The population of Ohio has increased only about three hundred thousand since 1850. The crops in all the Northern and Northwestern States are represented to be immense this season. The census returns will show the extent of the crops of 1859. Those were excellent, but it is said that the yield in Pennsylvania this year will be more than double that of last. Great anxiety is of course manifested to learn the results so far as known, and Superintendent KENNEDY has determined to give to the Press information for publication as soon as it can be done in a collated and reliable form.

THE CHIRIQUI EXPEDITION.

Lieut. JEFFERS has been named as Hydrographer to the Chiriqui Commission. The steamer *Brooklyn* awaits the party at Hampton Roads, and will sail for the Lagoon as soon as they get on board, which will be in a very few days.

THE CHICAGO ZOUAVES.

The Chicago Zouaves are expected here in the early train to-morrow morning. They will be the guests of the Washington Light Infantry Batalion, and will visit Mount Vernon in the forenoon and drill in the President's grounds at 5 o'clock in the evening, where they will be reviewed by the President and Cabinet. They intend to leave on Sunday evening for home.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

The drafts paid by the Treasury the past week amounted to $1,573,000, leaving subject to draft $3,679,000. Drafts, in the aggregate $1,670,000, on the Post-office accounts have been issued. Although the sum on hand is comparatively small, no embarrassment to the Treasury is anticipated. The receipts during the last week were: From Customs at New-York, nearly $900,000; Boston, $194,000; Baltimore, $56,000; Philadelphia, $46,000; New-Orleans, $22,000, and Charleston, $10,000.

North Carolina State Election.

CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION GAINS REPORTED.

RALEIGH, Friday, Aug. 3.

The annual State election came off yesterday. The following is the vote in this city: For Governor—ELLIS, Dem., 193; POOLE, Opp., 525; State Senate—THOMPSON, Dem., 173; BLEDSOE, Opp., 552. The official returns from nine Precincts indicate that the Opposition have carried the county, which has heretofore been largely Democratic. In Wilmington, (the returns nearly official,) ELLIS gains 34 over BUCHANAN. Seven Precincts in the town of New-Hanover give POOLE 54 votes more than Mr. FILLMORE received. The town is not counted close. The Democratic Legislative ticket is elected.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 3.

The election returns come in slowly. Wake County has gone Opposition, which ELLIS carried in 1858 by 881 majority. The vote of New-Hanover is close. The Democratic ticket, it is thought, however, is elected. ELLIS' majority there in 1858 was 1,003. In Wayne ELLIS loses 174, compared with the vote of 1858. Lenoir County gives ELLIS a reduced majority. In Craven County ELLIS holds his own. Northampton, Halifax and Edgecombe Counties are Democratic.

From Kansas.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO—FIGHT WITH THE KIOWA INDIANS.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Aug. 3.

Coffee County, Kansas, was visited last week by a destructive tornado, causing much damage to timber, fences and buildings. At Burlington three dwellings and other buildings were destroyed. At Leroy, six houses, including the Reosho House, were destroyed. At Ottawa and Otter Creek many dwellings were demolished. A number of persons were injured by the tornado, but none fatally.

The *Times* of this city has the following intelligence from the Plains: "Lieut. STEWART, with a portion of SEDGWICK's command, on the 11th of July pursued and chastised a party of Kiowas, killing two and taking sixteen of them prisoners. Many outrages by the Kiowas and Comanches on the Arkansas are reported."

Schooner Treasure and her Excursionists.

CLINTON, Conn., Friday, Aug. 3—5 P. M.

The schooner *Treasure* is just passing our place with Hon. Geo. W. Scranton, Commodore, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry C. Carey, Morton McMichael, Louis A. Godey, Hon. James P. Campbell, Hon G. A. Grow, Hon. John P. Verree, Hon. Henry M. Fuller, and others, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. S. N. Stratton, of New-Jersey; Hon. John Woodruff, Hon. W. H. Buell, of Clinton, and others.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, from Havana 20th, has arrived.

Sugar was firm at 8½ reals. The exports of the week were 42,000 boxes; total, 628,000. Freights were advancing. Sterling Exchange, 13@13¾ premium; on New-York, 1@1½ premium.

Renomination of C. L. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The *Evening Empire* announces that, by the unanimous agreement of the Central Committee of the Third District, as well as the unanimous desire of the Democracy, Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM is declared a candidate for Congress by acclamation.

Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

NEWBURGH, Friday, Aug. 3.

THOMAS FULTON was to-day elected delegate from the First Assembly District of Orange County for the Syracuse Convention, and JAMES R. DICKSON alternate.

Jackson, the Pyrotechnist, Fatally Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 3.

During the exhibition of fireworks at Fairmont, last evening, Prof. JACKSON was fatally injured by an explosion of powder.

Trade of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 3.

Amount of the weekly exports	$135,500
Amount of the weekly imports	463,100

From the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

GOLD DISCOVERED ON THE HEAD WATERS OF THE COATZACOALCOS.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Golden Lead*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Minatitlan, we have advices to the 4th ult.

The Mexican steamer *Constitution*, (formerly American steamer *Indianola*,) and Mexican schooner *Caroline*, arrived June 30th from Vera Cruz, with troops to protect Minatitlan. June 31, arrived schooner *Col. Lester*, from Vera Cruz, in ballast.

The expedition which left there during the month of May, returned June 27. They went to the head waters of the Coatzacoalcos, in the vicinity of Santa Maria Chinalapa, and report having found gold paying eight cents to the pan, but were obliged to return for provisions. The gold brought down was ten-caret, coarse gold, intermingled with black sand, taken from the surface.

The expedition returned to the mines on the 1st ult., with six months' provisions. Several French residents and Mexicans have left for the mines. Another expedition is being fitted out by the principal merchants of Minatitlan to explore further into the interior.

The mines are accessible either by land or water, distance about 160 miles from Minititlan. Crews are deserting vessels every day with the intention of going to the mines. The night previous to the *Golden Lead* sailing one of the men deserted, and it was with the utmost difficulty the Captain was able to keep the rest on board.

THE CAPE MAY EXCURSION.

Justice to the Officers of the Great Eastern.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to see in the public prints many remarks as to the excursion of the *Great Eastern* that bear unfavorably on the officers of that ship. I dissent from these views, and beg to say that many discomforts are laid to their charge, for which they are not responsible. Manly and well-bred, whoever evinced toward them a spirit of politeness, met with a corresponding return in kind. Indeed, those who made the trip in the hope of enjoying all the comforts of a luxurious home, speculated wildly, and were, of course, disappointed. Many grains of allowance should be made on such occasions, and surprise that things were as well managed as they were is more in order than a captious or fault-finding spirit. Wholesale denunciation of the affair is simply absurd. No doubt impositions were practiced by menials, (and when does this not happen?) but it is unfair to presume that these cases were brought to the knowledge of the chief officers; and, had they known, they could not have prevented them in my judgment. The faults complained of are those common to menials wherever proper occasions are presented. Such as sought the pleasures of the trip without supreme reference to the luxuries of the table, and of sleep, are disposed to view the affair in a favorable light. Such was my aim, and, although I fared like others somewhat roughly, I shall not complain of discomfort when the difficulties of the occasion are all considered. Many others join with me in these sentiments. Very truly yours,

JOHN E. HOWELL.

A Graceful Certificate that all was Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having Given so much of your valuable space to (as I think) a one'sided statement of the Cape May excursion you will oblidge the undersigned by publishing what he saw and did, I paid ten dollars for a ticket which stated plainly it would entitle me to a passage and mattrass only, but sir I got more without paying for it all the water I wished to drink and wash with by turning the faucets in the Tanks under the wheel Houses a dry clean towel to wipe with the privildege of Eating bread and butter at the table without charge (if so disposed) and at liberty to sleep on deck between decks or up in the top, I got a good breakfast for thirty seven cents the waiter was attentive and oblidging I was Civil, such expressions as here you nigger hurry up, you black scoundrel if I had you down south and many others much worse which I frequently heard was not calculated to make them feel very amiable, as to the quality of the food which I ate It was good, a passenger sat nextto to me at breakfast ate a large plate full of Bread and butter drank 5 tumblers full of milk 2 glasses of Ice water and one cup of Coffee all for which he paid six cents and left the table dissatisfied because he could get no more milk, I think sir if there had been plenty of Pork and beans doughnuts and Molasses there would have been little grumbling, as to the reporter sleeping in the chicken coop I am inclined to the believe it should have been another Coop or why should the detective have kept so close to him, the water closets I deny where dirty when we went on board and I saw them washed with hose during the trip, but sir if a few hogs get admittanceto your Parlors they will remain hogs and be quite as filthy if any one questions the accuracy of the above statements they can call at my address with a notary and I will swear to them.

ARTHUR POOLE
99 Sand's street, Brooklyn.

A Rose-Water View of the Excursion.

To the Editor of New York times

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1860.

SIR—Having observed in the daily papers the very full reports of the late trip of the *Great Eastern* to Cape May, and also a great number of communications from disappointed excursionists, we are much surprised at the uniform wholesale condemnation of the ship and management which has characterized their statements throughout. Our experience having been somewhat different we beg to give our statement of it through your columns. We should remark that we went on board entire strangers to the officers, and during the trip we had no intercourse with them and did not make their acquaintance. We had no interest whatever in the ship or its management, but went as did all, to enjoy the trip and see the working of the ship and her machinery at sea.

When we went on board we were agreeably surprised to find the number of passengers so much larger than we had anticipated. At least two-thirds of all who went were on board when we got there, but there was no confusion. We passed at once into the grand saloon and inquired of a person in attendance where our stateroom, No. 7, was located, and it was shown to us without delay. We deposited our luggage and went on deck. We had plenty of water and towels in our room, and clean sheets and towels were also supplied next morning.

As to meals, we found no difficulty in getting all we wished, and that of the best quality, served up hot, in true hotel style. For our breakfast in the morning, while the Leviathan lay in the Delaware, we had:

Broiled chickens,
Broiled ham,
Fried potatoes.
Porter-house steaks,
Boiled eggs,
Coffee and tea,
Raspberries.

For which we paid the steward four dollars, and as there were five of us, it was less than the same would have cost in any good hotel.

The same evening we procured for the ladies, without any difficulty, a plate of toast. We presume any one else could have had the same attentions that we had, by simply calling for it. We had ice and water, plenty of it, and free of charge. And if the quantity of ice and water on board had been properly distributed about the ship, and easy of access, no one would have had cause to complain on that score.

There was plenty to eat on board, and of the best quality, and patience—that virtue so necessary in a large crowd, but so seldom exercised—was all that was needed to enable all to get their wants supplied.

We were fully satisfied with everything while on board. We paid no extra price for anything, and in every instance when we offered a gratuity to the servants of the ship it was politely declined. We admit that there was room for improvement in many particulars. It would have been better had there been abundant accommodations for washing and other toilet performances, but we deny that there was cause for all the sweeping complaints and denunciations which have been showered upon the ship and its management. Whoever paid for water, ice, servants' attentions, or extravagant prices for refreshments, did so voluntarily and gratuitously. The truth is, the majority of grumblers are of that class who expect to get more than they bargain for.

Yours, very truly,
FREDERIC S. KIRTLAND,
JOHN S. WILDE, and Ladies,
No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

Affairs on the Rio Grande.

OFFICIAL LETTER FROM COL. LEE.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, July 19, 1860.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state for the information of the Secretary of War that the officers on the Rio Grande report everything to be quiet on that frontier; and that since their communications of 1st June, at which time all was quiet, even rumors as to CORTINAS or his men, or of robbers from the other side of the river, have ceased.

I do not think it necessary longer to expose to the diseases incident to that region, at this season, more troops than may be actually requisite, and propose to withdraw from Fort Brown one of the companies of the First Artillery, and from the river two of the companies of the Second Cavalry.

After the withdrawal of these three companies there will still be at Fort Brown two companies of artillery, (including Light Battery M, Second Artillery,) two companies Second Cavalry on the river between Brownsville and Ringgold Barracks, and two companies of the Eighth Infantry at Ringgold. At the posts on the river above, the troops will not be diminished, but will be increased on the arrival of the Third Infantry.

I have authorized Major HUNT, on the approach of yellow-fever to the vicinity of Fort Brown, to remove the garrison to some eligible camp in the interior, and to leave a guard for the protection of the public property at the fort.

I have received intelligence of the arrival of Col. BONNEVILLE, with three companies of the Third Infantry, in the neighborhood of Fort Lancaster.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
Brevet-Colonel Commanding Department.

To Col. S. COOPER, Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A., Washington City, D. C.

EARNINGS AT THE AUBURN PRISON.—The July earnings of the Prison in this city are as follows:

Contract earnings	$7,461 10
Miscellaneous earnings	382 67
Total earnings	$7,843 77
Total amount, ordinary expenses	5,749 95
Earnings over expenses	$2,093 82

This statement renders it certain that the earnings of the Prison for the year will exceed the ordinary expenses over $20,000.

The Crops of 1860, and their Influence upon Commerce and Industry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, July, 1860.

To take a comprehensive and intelligent view of the crops of the United States, in the present year, and their influence upon commerce and wealth, we must first ascertain something of the actual and comparative crops in past years. If we can ascertain these, we can get at the *ratio* of growth with sufficient accuracy for general purposes. Though the statistics of the United States are yet imperfect, yet we have some reliable data. We have the census statistics of agriculture for 1840 and 1850, and we have the annual return of crops made to the Commissioner of Statistics of the State of Ohio, the agricultural statistics for Iowa, and the semi-decennial statistics for New-York. These furnish sufficient material to determine some important propositions. First, we find the aggregate grain crops (which are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat) were:

In 1840	631,000,000 bushels.
In 1850	867,000,000 bushels.
Increase	236,000,000 bushels.

This is an increase of 38 per cent. in ten years. Now it is perfectly certain that the increase to 1860 (we do not mean 1859, which will appear in the census,) will be much greater than this—for two sufficient reasons: first, because in the great grain States, the crop of 1849 (census of 1850) was a poor one, and that of 1860 is a very good one; and secondly, because the number of cultivators and the use of agricultural machinery is much greater in 1860 than it was in 1849. But the census statistics will show at least as great a ratio of increase, (38 per cent.,) which gives 1,195,000 bushels for the crop of 1859.

Secondly—It appears that the great staple crop of the United States, not only in grain, but in everything, is Indian corn, with which no other country can produce a parallel. The total grain crop of 1849 (1850) was 867,000,000 bushels; but that of Indian corn alone was 592,000,000 bushels, or more than two-thirds the whole; but this was not all, the returns showed the remarkable fact that while the aggregate of small grain had increased but 5 per cent., the aggregate of Indian corn had increased 55 per cent.! This being the case, it is perfectly certain that the United States now produces 900,000,000 of bushels of Indian corn per annum; averaging the prices of New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, this is worth in market $450,000,000; double the value of all other grain crops, and more than double the value of the cotton crop.

Thirdly—Statistics show that this is not only the great staple in agriculture, but that the largest part of it (as well as a large part of all other grain) is raised in one section—the Ohio Valley. There Indian Corn is a staple, which seems almost illimitable in extent. The amount of Corn raised in different sections of the country in 1850 was as follows:

Ohio Valley.

	Bushels.
Ohio	59,078,695
Kentucky	58,672,591
Tennessee	52,276,223
Indiana	52,964,363
Illinois	57,646,984
Western Virginia	12,000,000
Western Pennsylvania	10,000,000
Total	302,638,856
New-England and the Middle States	46,800,000
Southern Atlantic	154,701,000
Extreme West and Northwest	88,000,000

From this statement it appears that *ten* Northern and Eastern States do not raise as much corn as *either one* of the Ohio Valley States! It also appears that *nine* Southern States do not raise as much as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It appears, further, that the corn crop increased from 1840 to 1850, in the Ohio Valley, 70 per cent., while in all the residue of the Union the increase is but 46 per cent.; proving that the great staple of the country is not only the peculiar staple of the Ohio Valley, but that it is becoming more so. This is proved also by the Ohio statistics, which show the following increase:

	Bushels.
Crop of 1849, (Census)	59,078,695
Crop of 1855, (Ohio Statistics)	87,587,452
Crop of 1857, (Ohio Statistics)	82,555,186

Some intermediate crops have been less; but a full crop of corn in Ohio now will be 80,000,000 bushels or, an advance of 33 per cent. on 1849. The same is undoubtedly true of the other Valley States; so that the Indian Corn crop of 1859, in the Valley, was 400,000,000 of bushels; the crop of 1860 is a remarkably good one, and we may allow for it considerably more than the natural growth (supposing it to be well harvested)—and say, that the Indian Corn of the Valley will reach the enormous amount of four hundred and fifty millions of bushels.

Fourthly—Turning now to other grain, we find the Valley States maintaining their superiority, although by no means to the same extent. Nothwithstanding the bad crop of 1849, (represented by the census of 1850,) the wheat and oats raised in the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, was one-third of all raised in the country. This year, 1860, it will be a great deal more. It will be entirely safe to say that the wheat crop of the Ohio Valley will be much more than double that put in the census of 1850. The five Valley States have probably harvested seventy-five millions of bushels of wheat. The crops South, and South-west, have probably not been so good; but, there is reason to believe, the United States have raised 160,000,000 bushels, which is 60 per cent. advance on 1850.

Looking, then, to the known facts of progress which we have stated, and the known abundance of the 1860 crops, we may fairly conclude, that the grain of 1860, is not only increased in proportion, but has gone much beyond the ordinary proportion. A fair estimate of the crops will be this:

	Bushels.
Indian Corn	900,000,000
Wheat	160,000 000
Oats	180,000,000
Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, and Rice	40,000,000
Potatoe (Common and Sweet)	120,000,000
Aggregate	1,400,000,000

Here is the enormous amount of *fourteen hundred millions of bushels* of breadstuffs of various kinds, all of which is food for man if he chooses so to use it: but as there is enough for two hundred millions of people, and we have only thirty, it is obvious the greater part must be applied to other purposes. Commerce must be employed upon it.

Of wheat, there is much less to spare than is commonly supposed, but still more than the foreign demand generally requires. In this year we can spare thirty millions, and we cannot spare more without consuming more Indian corn in bread. But the latter is almost indefinite, and full half the American nation is as ready to eat corn as wheat bread. An extra demand for wheat flour is met by using Indian corn for the domestic consumption.

The great question is, what is to be done with Indian Corn? It would be used for manure if it were not most happily provided that the great staple of the country may be employed for *various uses*. Corn is used for both man and beast. Not only this, but it is used for nearly all animals, and is manufactured into whisky. However great the Corn crop, *there is always a demand for it*. Then the growth and consumption of this staple forms a large element in the internal commerce of the country. New-York City, for example, furnishes a market for 150,000 beeves. They have consumed three millions of bushels of Corn. The hogs which enter into commerce, have consumed fifty millions of bushels of Corn. The statistics of Ohio show that in that State, ten millions of bushels were consumed by fatted hogs, ten millions more made into Whisky, five millions exported, and the domestic animals of the State have consumed the residue.

From the general testimony, *from all parts* of the country, we have a right to conclude that the crops of 1860 are uncommonly good; and, from the facts we have stated, it will be the largest ever raised in this country. It is evident there will be a demand for it. The only question is—how far that demand is to come from the foreign or the domestic markets? The European accounts indicate rather short crops—certainly not full ones. In that case the foreign demand will be increased, and the prices kept up to a fair point. On the other hand, if there is no increase of the foreign demand, the prices will fall: but, a use will be found for the grain in the country. The immense number of domestic animals furnishes a ready mode of turning corn into meat, which Europe always needs. In any event, the internal commerce of the country will be greatly benefited by the abundance of grain. The small traders, the factory men, and laborers will be prosperous, while the railroads, steamboats, and common carriers of all kinds, will find abundance to do. The blessing of good harvests descend upon all classes of the community.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE NEW HAVEN WIDE-AWAKES.—The New Haven Wide-awakes have lost their President. Mr. CYRUS NORTHROP one of the Clerks to the State Legislature who has headed the organization for some time, resigned his position on Wednesday evening. This step was rendered necessary by his removal to Norwalk. Resolutions highly complimentary to him were adopted by the Club.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION—SECOND DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860.

The following is the programme of papers which are to be presented to the Convention with the names of the Committee in the different sections:

SECTION A—*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.*—Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Permanent Chairman; Prof. C. S. LYMAN, Secretary.

Sectional Committee—Prof. E. N. Horsford, Hon. Wm. Mitchell, Prof. J. M. Schofield.

1. Memoir on the Theoretical Determination of the Dimensions of DONATI's Comet. By W. A. NORTON.
2. On the Solution of Ice in Inland Waters. By B. F. HARRISON.
3. On Natural Ice-Houses and on Frozen Wells. By ELIAS LOOMIS.
4. Description of a new Registering Thermometer. By JAMES LEWIS, of MOHAWK, N. Y. Presented by W. B. ROGERS.
5. On the Phenomena presented by the "Silver Spring," in Marion County, Florida. By JOHN LE CONTE.
6. Influence of difference in the mean velocity of winds from the different points of the compass, in modifying the mean direction of the atmospheric currents over the United States. By JAMES H. COFFIN.
7. Can the Sudden Cooling of one Part of the Metallic Rod cause another Part, as a consequence, suddenly to become warm. By E. N. HORSFORD.
8. Improvement in Barometers. By H. A. CLUM.

SECTION B.—*Natural History and Geology*—Col. J. W. FOSTER, Permanent Chairman; Prof. J. P. LESLEY, Secretary.

Sectional Committee—Prof. J. S. Newberry, Rev. J. G. Morris, Prof. J. D. Whitney.

1. Synchronism of Coal Beds in the Rhode Island and Western United States Coal Basins. By C. H. HITCHCOCK.
2. Geology of Newport and vicinity. By C. H. HITCHCOCK.
3. Additional facts respecting the Clathropteris of East Hampton. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
4. Description of brecciated tracyhytic Dykes in Shelburne, Vt., with special reference to their temperature, when formed. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
5. Upon a Diatomaceous Earth from Nottingham, Calvert County, Md. By C. JOHNSON, of Baltimore.
6. Jottings on the Geology of the Eastern part of Maine, &c. By W. B. ROGERS.
7. On the recent discovery by Mr. NORMAN EASTOP, of Fossils in the conglomerate of Taunton River. By W. B. ROGERS.
8. On the origin and stratigraphical relations of the Trappean rocks of Lake Superior. By J. W. FOSTER and J. D. WHITNEY.
9. On the Lead Region of the Upper Mississippi. By J. D. WHITNEY.
10. On the origin and distribution of the Sediments composing the stratified rocks of North America. By J. S. NEWBERRY.

Prof. NORTON's memoir on the "Theoretical Determination of the Dimensions of Donati's Comet," fixed the attention of Section A, during the greater part of the morning session. Through an elaborate series of physical and mathematical investigations, quite removed from the scope of newspaper statement, he was conducted to the following conclusions. 1. Whatever may be true of other comets, the luminous train of the great comet of 1858, was composed of two distinct portions of cometary matter, viz: one portion positively repelled by the sun into the depths of space, and another portion that receded from the nucleus because of a diminished solar attraction. 2. If we consider each of the two portions of matter just mentioned, *by itself*, we perceive that the one is made up of particles variously repelled by the sun, and the other of particles variously attracted. Confining our attention to the principal tail of the comet, we may safely say that the efficient repulsive forces of the sun were comprised between the limits of 0 and 2, and the efficient attractive forces between the limits of 0 and ½. 3. The great expansion of the shining nebulous stream, as it flowed away into space, as well as its form and position, result from the two general facts just stated, the forces in operation being assumed to vary between certain limits. For the remarkable widening of this stream, until the breadth swelled from 40,000 miles to more than *ten millions of miles*, as well as for the great curvature of its concave border, no other sufficient cause can be assigned. 4. The tail of the comet of DONATI was of the form of a *conoid*, rounded at the apex, and greatly expanded in the plane of the orbit. 5. Another conclusion to which we have been conducted in the present discussion is, that the cometary matter did not escape from the head of the comet in one steady stream, but in approximately periodical alternations of increase and decrease. The observations do not, it is true, show that this was the uniform law, but we are at least entitled to infer from them that it prevailed for an uninterrupted period of several days. Admitting this to have been the actual law of the evolutions of nebulous matter from the nucleus, we seem to find the most plausible explanation of it in a supposed *rotation of the nucleus upon an axis* scarcely perpendicular to the plane of the orbit.

These cometary conclusions provoked a very lively discussion. Prof. NORTON's theory being opposed to that of Prof. PIERCE, Dr. GOULD came forth and put NORTON's method of calculating the form of the comet's tail through a very thorough inquisition. A series of swift mathematical passes took place, Dr. GOULD using the rapier with astonishing skill, and Prof. NORTON parrying with equal tact. Prof. HACKLEY and others now entered into the discussion, which was continued with great spirit for half an hour, Prof. NORTON standing his catechising in admirable spirit.

In Section B, a warm and very interesting discussion was elicited by the paper of Mr. C. H. HITCHCOCK, in which Profs. NEWBERRY and ROGERS, of Boston, and AGASSIZ and Col. FOSTER, of Massachusetts' participated.

Prof. ROGERS argued against identifying a coal scene here with those a thousand miles off; indeed, if we compare their development with the coal-bearing rocks on the Bay of Fundy, we shall find the very opposite condition of things here to what is indicated there. And even though they contain the same fossils, yet they may not have been deposited at the same time.

Prof. AGASSIZ protested again and again against generalizing from investigations so meagre and unsatisfactory, and deducing causes and conclusions from such a narrow induction of facts. This attempt at identifying particular beds over the whole United States is one which our present knowledge of zoology and botany would not justify us in attempting, as the geographical distribution of animals and plants ought to be considered in this question. If we compare the great bogs here in Massachusetts with the swamps in the Southern States, which both belong to ultimate coal formations, we shall find very different phenomena; and the animals of the Northern States are not the same as those of the Middle and Southern States. He said, moreover, that he was prepared to show, on zoologic grounds, that deposits contemporaneous in origin, and not found in very remote periods, may not contain a single identical fossil. It does not require deposits thousands of feet in thickness from which to deduce positive results. The corals of Florida are only about seventy or eighty feet thick, yet they began to be deposited before man's existence, and contain all history since that period. Ten cosmic periods may be stretched over what we call the carboniferous epochs, yet we roughly classify it as one. Generalizations must consequently be fragmentary. I am satisfied there is no better way to identify rocks than to study the fossils; but the geographical distribution of animals on the present surface of the earth should guide all these researches; and of this we first require a much fuller knowledge before we should venture to generalize. We naturalists, botanists, zoologists, &c., should follow the examples of the physicists, and reject all observations not made with sufficient care to bear directly and clearly upon this theory. Until we have adopted such methods for throwing out phenomena not satisfactorily proved, as well as the theories deduced from them, our science will remain in the crude condition astronomy was when meteors were looked upon as signs and portents.

The discussion was spirited and interesting.

SWINTON.

THE GREAT EASTERN CAUSES MORE TROUBLE.—We have already mentioned the treatment to which excursionists were subjected who went from Philadelphia to the *Great Eastern* at Cape May, by the steamer *John A. Warner*. An indignation meeting of the sufferers was held at Philadelphia on Thursday evening. After much excited talk, the motion was made and carried that a levy of 25 cents should be made on each individual present in order to prosecute those who had the management of the *Warner*. The entire amount contributed amounted to $4 50, so the captain of the *Warner* and his employes, if he has any, need not begin to tremble yet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CASTLE RICHMOND. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 470.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE promises to be as prolific as JAMES, DICKENS, or BULWER. He throws off volume after volume with startling rapidity; and, what is more, his novels are generally piquant, crisp and readable. His *Doctor Thorne*, *Bertram*, *Three Clerks*, *West Indies and the Spanish Main*, have found American publishers and readers at the instant of publication, and *Castle Richmond* follows close upon the heels of half a score of his dashing stories. In the intervals between the issue of his larger works, Mr. TROLLOPE amuses himself by such light-skirmishing as the writing of a serial for THACKERAY'S *Cornhill* and sketches for *Harper's Monthly*. A very active and very lively gentleman, he follows the path of literature with a keen zest, and is rarely anything else than jolly.

Castle Richmond, like the *Kellys and O'Kellys*, is a story of Irish life—freely sketched and worked up with considerable skill. The author's apology for laying the scene in Ireland is so characteristic, and tells an anecdote of his own literary life so well, that we copy it:

"I wonder whether the novel-reading world—that part of it, at least, which may honor my pages, will be offended if I lay the plot of this story in Ireland. That there is a strong feeling against things Irish it is impossible to deny. Irish servants need not apply; Irish acquaintances are treated with limited confidence; Irish cousins are regarded as being decidedly dangerous; and Irish stories are not popular with the booksellers.

For myself, I may say that if I ought to know anything about any place, I ought to know something about Ireland; and I do strongly protest against the injustice of the above conclusions. Irish cousins I have none. Irish acquaintances I have by dozens; and Irish friends also, by twos and threes, whom I can love and cherish—almost as well, perhaps, as though they had been born in Middlesex. Irish servants I have had some in my house for years, and never had one that was faithless, dishonest, or intemperate. I have traveled all over Ireland, closely as few other men have done, and have never had my portmanteau robbed, or my pocket picked. At hotels I have seldom locked up my belongings, and my carelessness has never been punished. I doubt whether as much can be said for English inns.

Irish novels were once popular enough. But there is a fashion in novels, as there is in colors and petticoats; and now I fear they are drugs in the market. It is hard to say why a good story should not have a fair chance of success whatever may be its bent; why it should not be reckoned to be good by its own intrinsic merits alone; but such is by no means the case. I was waiting once, when I was young at the work, in the back parlor of an eminent publisher, hoping to see his eminence on a small matter of business touching a three-volumed manuscript which I held in my hand. The eminent publisher, having probably larger fish to fry, could not see me, but sent his clerk or foreman to arrange the business.

'A novel, is it, sir?' said the foreman.

'Yes,' I answered; 'a novel.'

'It depends very much on the subject,' said the foreman, with a thoughtful and judicious frown,—'upon the name, sir, and the subject:—daily life, sir; that's what suits us; daily English life. Now your historical novel, sir, is not worth the paper it's written on.'

I fear that Irish character is in these days considered almost as unattractive as historical incident; but, nevertheless, I will make the attempt. I am now leaving the Green Isle and my old friends, and would fain say a word of them as I do so. If I do not say that word now it will never be said."

WHAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM A TREE: By HARLAND COULTAS. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1 vol., 8vo. pp. 190.

A volume dedicated, like this, to "all lovers and friends of Nature," might reasonably be expected to furnish a natural account of the subject whereof it treats; an account divested of truisms and destitute of platitudes, and so fresh and free and graceful that no reader who loves Nature would willingly pass it by. *What May be Learned, &c.*, gives no such account. On the contrary, although starting out with a fair promise, it lapses speedily and irrecoverably into the dismal dullness of commonplace. The author seems to have devoted numerous hours of contemplative leisure to the minute inspection of trunks, branches, leaves, soils and organisms, and all other things connected in any way with the growth of trees, until he had hammered out a sufficient array of words to make a book; and then the book was made. In parts, but scattered at wide intervals, there are bits of fair writing, and occasionally we get a fleeting glimpse of an idea,—but the bulk of the volume consists of such namby-pamby talk as the following:

"The truth is, that society in America resembles a wide-spread and well-developed tree, where a great many branches make an equally powerful growth on all sides, so that it is not easy to distinguish amongst them any particular branch which takes the lead. It is not an easy thing for any man to render himself conspicuous by his abilities in a country where there is so much individual talent called forth by education. Now this is all right. It is good policy founded on Nature. *Continue to educate thy children, Columbia!* Inspire them with an indistinguishable love of truth and freedom, and thy place shall be foremost among the nations in wealth, in science, and in empire! *Oh! tyranny, leave these shores forever! There is no chance for thee here!* Away with thy dungeons and thy chains! It is not in America that enfranchised humanity can ever be incarcerated!" &c.

HARLAND COULTAS has appeared on one other occasion, as the author of *Organic Life the Same in Animals as in Plants*, and could have been spared from the catalogue of writers immediately after the publication of that work. The present volume tells nothing about trees that the reader cannot find in DOWNING or BROWNE; while its attempts at the inculcation of moral precepts are simply lamentable failures.

CORN IN THE BLADE: Poems and Thoughts in Prose. By CRAMMOND KENNEDY. With an Introduction by C. B. CONANT. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. Portrait.

Corn in the blade is necessarily unripe and innutritious; nothing better is to be expected of it. The title of this book, therefore, is suggestive. CRAMMOND KENNEDY came to be known in this region, three years since, as the "Boy-preacher." Three years of active speaking and writing having convinced the lad that his time had come to appear as an author, the conviction was confirmed by counselors who should have had better judgment, and *Corn in the Blade* finds a publisher. Young KENNEDY is not yet eighteen years of age. His portrait, prefixed to this volume, shows him to be a lad whose acquaintance with the world is limited, but who possesses much natural talent, and no inconsiderable degree of shrewdness. He is of Scotch birth, so that shrewdness is natural with him. At the age of 15 he made a public profession of religion, and resolved to become a minister. Having on one occasion been called upon to address a religious meeting, he acquitted himself with so much credit as to bring him invitations from other quarters, and his discourses were extended until they took the form of sermons, and he became celebrated, particularly among the residents of Brooklyn, with whom his lot happened to be cast. Acknowledging, in an ingenuous preface to this volume, that he intended to appear earlier in the field of literature, but was hindered by a difficulty in "securing the services of a publisher," he adds that many of his poems were written when he was "but little more than 15 years of age." It is not surprising that publishers looked askance upon the "poems" of such a youth. The house of DERBY & JACKSON, which has always a kindly leaning towards young authors, and has helped worthy aspirants to a place among the writers, gave CRAMMOND a hearing, and hence this volume. We cannot but think, however, that its publication will harm the young man more than it will benefit him. He has an eye for the beautiful and the good, but his thoughts are ill-digested, and his lines crude and often puerile. Witness the following, from "Stanzas for Young Men," written so lately as April last, and therefore one of his maturer pieces:

> "A youth should never blush to own
> That he has blacked his shoes,
> Or sewed a button on his pants,
> When he a maiden woos," &c.

Or this, from "The World's Anthem:"

> "From ransom'd souls on China's fields,
> Salvation's song hath risen;
> May China, glorious, soon emerge
> From superstition's prison."

The serious publication of unmeaning jingle, like the passages we have quoted at random, is a deliberate injury to a youth who possesses so much real merit as CRAMMOND KENNEDY. We have given the book more space than it deserves, because the sin of publishing verdant works of verdant authors is heinous, and of frequent commission.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.

—Another contribution to medical literature is *The Movement-Cure*, just published by FOWLER & WELLS. The author is Dr. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, physician to the "Remedial Hygienic Institute" of this City. The so-called movement-cure was introduced to the notice of a long-suffering and diseased public by PETER HENRY LING, a Swede, to whom the Swedish Government gave countenance and support some forty years ago. The author of this work visited Sweden, for the purpose of drinking directly from the fountain of curative wisdom, just as the water-cure disciples visited PRIESSNITZ to take courses of wet-sheets. He returned fully charged with admiration of the practice of LING, and forthwith indited this book, in explanation and advocacy of the new system. The movement-cure, as herein expounded and illustrated, consists of a series of gymnastic exercises; the medical use of one's limbs and contortions of the body being the means relied upon for conquering all the ills of feeble frames. The sick, who may have tried, to their disgust, the relative virtues of allopathy, homeopathy, hydropathy, Galvanism, and half a dozen other methods of treatment, will find in Dr. TAYLOR'S book full directions for a new series of experiments,—if they have courage to undertake the task. It is not clear that a season at a gymnasium would not be the best "movement" cure.—for LING'S system is merely exercise in calisthenics—nothing more.

—Rev. Dr. CHAMPLIN, President of Waterville College, has issued an outline text-book of *Intellectual Philosophy*, designed for the use of schools and colleges. It is thrown into a form adapted to the class-room, instead of that of a treatise for general reading, in order to consult the wants of the pupil; hence, dwelling only upon the fundamental facts and principles of the science. A brief abstract of the history of Philosophy, given in an Appendix, is prepared with care and system. Dr. CHAMPLIN'S work is an excellent primary study. (Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co.)

—TOWNSEND & Co. have published *Wing-and-Wing*, the nineteenth volume in their new series of the Cooper Novels. The illustrations of this edition, by DARLEY, are designed and executed superbly. The series approaches completion, and is altogether the best that has appeared. Nothing is spared by the publishers, that can add to the beauty of the volumes.

—*Lichen Tufts from the Alleghanies* is a collection of sketches and poems, by ELIZABETH C. WRIGHT; a new name, but whether that of maid, wife, or widow, the book does not inform us. Some of the prose sketches are good, particularly the first, "Into the Woods; but the poetry is generally very bad, and had better have been omitted. With all deference to the lady, we submit that the following passage from her longest poem of "Love in a Cottage," is *not* poetry:

> "Oscar and Angeline lived in fear,
> Lest all their words Dame Rose should hear;
> They dare not talk till she was asleep,
> And then awake they couldn't keep,—
> 'Till one Sabbath they strayed to a beechen grove,
> To talk of the days of their early love," &c., &c.

The book contains passages even worse than this; and, indeed, that portion which is devoted to the poetical effusions of the writer is so very barren of ideas that it is hardly kept in countenance by the really creditable prose that precedes it. (M. DOOLADY, No. 49 Walker-street.)

—A history of the *National Political Conventions* of the present year has been issued in a thin octavo, by M. HALSTEAD, who announces himself as "an eye-witness of them all." Mr. HALSTEAD made the circuit of the Conventions at Charleston, Richmond, Baltimore and Chicago. He gives full sketches of the proceedings at all these gatherings, with the votes and speeches of delegates, the platforms reported or adopted, &c. The book will be useful for reference during the campaign. (FOLLETT, FOSTER & Co., Columbus, Ohio.)

—A new and improved edition of Prof. CHARLES DAVIES' *Elements of Analytical Geometry and of the Differential and Integral Calculus*, has been published by BARNES & BURR. This work was originally published in 1836, for the pupils of the Military Academy; but the rapid incorporation of courses of mathematical study into all our systems of education has led the author to enlarge his text-book, and adapt it to the general wants of schools and colleges. The reputation of Prof. DAVIES is too well established to need any new indorsement. His works are standards, and must so remain. No writer more thoroughly understands the requirements of teachers and pupils, and no one has been more deservedly popular than he.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for August has its usual collection of love-stories and fashion-plates. "A Peep into the Sanctum" is a humorous picture of the trials of a magazine editor.

—*Silliman's Journal of Science and Art* (July) is filled with interesting and valuable papers. Prof. PARSONS, of Harvard, discusses the "Origin of Species;" Prof. LOOMIS presents a fifth article on the Aurora of last year, and Prof. OGDEN ROOT, of the Tacy University details a large number of curious experiments which he has lately made with elongated projectiles, with a view to determine the laws which govern their motion. The revolution effected in artillery practice by the invention of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, invest this subject with peculiar interest. Prof. EVANS describes the meteor which fell in Ohio in May last. The general summary of scientific intelligence and the editorial notes conclude the number.

—*A New Method of Learning Spanish, After the System of Prof. Ahn*, is published by the APPLETONS. This is the first American edition of a Spanish Grammar, modeled upon the plan so successfully adopted by Prof. AHN in his German, French and Italian Grammars. The American editor has enlarged and improved the work by a free use of other authorities. A division of the work into parts gives an opportunity for the proper classification of the rudimentary and advanced lessons of the language. Students of Spanish will derive material assistance from the *New Method*.

—*The Reason Why*, by the author of *The Corner Cupboard*, is a collection of queries and answers on matters pertaining to Natural History. It gives a great deal of useful information in small compass. (DICK & FITZGERALD.)

—*Studies in Animal Life*, by GEORGE HENRY LEWES, is republished by the HARPERS. The work gossips pleasantly upon the facts and the poetry of he animal organisms.

—*A Course of Ancient Geography*, by Dr. SCHMIDT, has been published by D. APPLETON & Co. Dr. SCHMIDT is a Professor in Columbia College, and the author of several educational works. His *Ancient Geography* is an excellent epitome, arranged with special reference to convenience of recitation.

—*Battles by Sea and Land*, Part 39, is just published by JOHNSON, FRY & Co., No. 27 Beekman-street. The editor, Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON, puts life and interest in his letter-press descriptions, and the publishers provide steel-engravings of fine finish to illustrate the work.

THE ITALIANS OF BALTIMORE AND GARIBALDI.—The Italians of Baltimore succeeded in creating quite an excitement on Tuesday, by pulling down the colors of King BOMBA, which were floating from the brig *Julia*, from Palermo, and substituting in their stead the tri-colored flag of GARIBALDI and his compatriots. A procession of about one hundred Italians marched through the principal streets, and then went to the brig, where they were welcomed by the Captain. A collation, with speeches and sentiments, and music by a band, were the accompaniments of the affair.

SOUTHERN GERMANY.

The Unprecedented Weather—Discrowned Refugees—The Quarrel in Baden—Independence Day at Heidelberg—German Politics—College Emeute at Leipsic—The Arsenic Eaters of Steiermark.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

It is one of the peculiarities of the so-called climate of Munich,—which is, after all, as the French say, no *climate* but *weather only*,—that each season is in some respect unprecedented; and every year astonishes, in its meteorological developments, the oldest inhabitant himself. This assertion is amply borne out by the facts, for the last ten months. The Summer of '59 was awfully hot, the autumn tremendously cold, the Winter unusually severe, this Spring remarkably late, but wonderfully warm. But it was left for June and July to cap the climax. June was manifestly intoxicated, stormed about like mad, broke 40,000 panes of glass in town, by throwing stones, and cut hundreds of acres of wheat before it was ripe, cradling and threshing all at once, with tornado arms, and hail and rain for weapons. July is evidently sober, and repentant, has wept a week without once drying up, and curbed his passions "to such a *degree*" that the thermometer went down to 45°, and even to the freezing point. Near Stuttgart, and on the Swabian Alp, the potatoes froze in the ground. The Munich *savans* have been considerably interested as to the cause of this unwonted temperature—as if anything in the weather way had a cause, here in Munich! The polar currents of cold air, so easily trotted out for the solution of difficult questions, don't seem to satisfy this one; for it is pertinently said that they blow all the year round, and every Summer, and being a normal and usual thing, cannot be taken as the reason of such an unheard-of phenomenon. The presence of an unusual quantity of icebergs in the Atlantic would be an ingenious solution, and has been suggested; but unfortunately the Western European States are not suffering from cold. The *savans* will probably conclude in the end, as common people have for some time thought, that some importance should be attached to the fact that the mountains all around us are full of snow—the consequence of the sudden changes in temperature caused by the frequent hail-storms of June.

There is some talk of an Anti-Prussian Conference at Munich, to be attended by the Emperor of Austria, the banished Dukes of Italy, and some of the small German fry.

Bavaria seems to be the refuge of dethroned legitimacy. I think *all* the discrowned sovereigns of the South are now ruralizing at different villas within our borders. The Queen of Naples, poor, dear little German Princess, is coming to "visit" her sisters, the Empress and the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, in Passenhofen. A villa has been offered to the King of Naples, should he be obliged to travel for his health. And the Episcopal palace at Wurzburg has actually been set apart and prepared for the use of the Pope! He couldn't have a pleasanter place. The palace is said to be one of the most magnificent in Europe, and finer than anything in England. It has never been desecrated by the habitation of a mere King, but has stood dignifiedly empty since the last Prince Bishop packed up his plate and departed.

Government have ordered a lot of rifled cannon to be ready in three months. The royal works in Augsburg are only able to do the casting, and the rest of the process is contracted for. I understand that the principal contractor is an Englishman.

According to the latest news from the Grand Duchy of Baden, the religious feud is by no means at rest. To be sure, the people, both Catholic and Protestant, have succeeded in annulling the Concordat; but the Ultramontanists have too much power to lie down quietly under such a defeat. They are active for the cause of the Papal Government. In the early part of June an association was formed at Freiburg called the "*Erz-Michaels-Verein*," composed of Catholic laity and clergy, "for the preservation and defence of the inalienable rights of the Holy Chair." A circular has been issued to all Catholic Priests, wherein they are exhorted "*either* to pray for the cause, *or* contribute a sum not less than one kreutzer per month!" Eight cents a year is a modest valuation of the worth of prayer! Greater contributions are not forbidden; neither will it be taken amiss if any zealous person makes his eight cents sixteen by praying and paying too! The circular closes with the information "that Pope PIUS IX., on the 9th of March, 1860, secured beforehand to the future association a quantity of indulgences!"

A conference of the Catholic clergy of Baden will soon take place at Offenburg, a place notorious as the seat of so many conventions in the years '48 and '49. The battle will then be fought between the Papists and the Catholics—the Ultramontanists and the "Enlightened," (*aufgeklaerten*.)

Through private letters from Heidelberg, I hear that the American students celebrated the glorious Fourth in a becoming manner, by a dinner at the Castle. Speeches and toasts were not wanting, and a salvo of thirty-three guns was fired from the old Schloss itself. The Castellan has been in America, and brought out his culverin, I remember, a year ago, to do us honor.

Oberlieutenant KLEINFELDER, of Wirtemburg, has joined the army of GARIBALDI. He is said to be a good soldier and officer. The Italian papers are ringing with the praises of the "*valoroso Tedesco*."

The *Nationalverein* will hold a grand meeting in Coburg on the 4th of September. The programme is as follows: 1. Report of the Committee upon the internal affairs of the Association and its action hitherto. 2. Proposition of the Committee regarding the constitutional question. 3. Proposition of the Committee relating to the military education of the young. 4. Proposition of the Committee in relation to the introduction of general militia duty in the whole of Germany. 5. Election of a new Executive Committee.

The *Verein* has been recently most vehemently charged with treason; because the French papers have been praising its idea and course. Some of them—as the *Strasburg Correspondent*, and indirectly the *Siecle*—go so far as to declare that Germany only needs a little impulse to this Liberal movement, *given by France*—to render her united and free! The *Siecle* thinks that if the Rhine provinces *wish* to be annexed to France, it would be unjust to disappoint them! Of course the national party of Germany is not responsible for this reckless, but crafty talk. Indeed, considering that the success of that party would give LOUIS NAPOLEON a united instead of a distracted foe, it seems much more likely that the Imperial press is endeavoring to damage the cause by praising it, and casting thereby a shadow of suspicion on it.

Among the quarrels arising from the Baden Conference, none is more important than that between the *Preussiche Zeitung* and the *Dresdener Journal*. The latter sheet makes a business of starting new rumors, and denying all that come from other manufactories. With regard to the Baden Conference, it asserted that the Prince Regent had at last come over to the policy of the Middle States. The Prussian papers replied by quoting the Prince's own words, that Prussia would continue in her present policy with determination; whereupon the Dresden paper, finding itself caught, mutters that things passed at the Conference which are not generally known, (except, of course, in Saxony!) and escapes, for the present, with a chastisement inflicted by the *Preussiche Zeitung*, in a scathing article.

On the 9th of July a considerable quarrel broke out in Leipsic, between "town and gown." The "Communalgarde" were exercising in public, when one of them rode nearly over a child; a student standing near lifted the child out of the way, and scolded the rider, saying that if he couldn't manage a horse, he had better not try to ride one and cast some reflections on the Guard as a whole, whereupon the student was seized by several of the company, roughly handled and injured. In spite of the presence of the Commandant, and in spite of the student's offering to surrender his card and bind himself to appear in Court by his word of honor, (a privilege which is accorded to the Universities of Germany,) he was bodily escorted with fixed bayonets, to prison. The other students assembled in great numbers and demanded his release, which was finally granted. Meanwhile, another row had taken place between the crowd and the Guard, who dispersed them by force of arms, and made many new arrests. On the next day the authorities released the prisoners again, "there being no cause for their detention." On the evening of the 10th there were new collisions, resulting in 16 imprisonments. The Rector addressed the students, recommending them to seek redress at the hands of the law; but they entered into a solemn covenant to leave the town and take quarters in the villages around, till satisfaction had been made. About 500 have left town.

An interesting report has been made to the Vienna Academy of Sciences, in relation to the arsenic-eaters of Steiermark, south of Salzburg. In the north and northwest parts of the province is the proper home of the arsenic-eaters, of whom forty are known in the single district of Hartberg. They begin with a dose the size of a millet-grain, and mount gradually to a dose as large as a pea, in quanty from two, four and a-half to five and a-half grains. Some take the arsenic acid daily, others every other day, and others still once or twice in the week. In Hartberg it is the custom to cease with each new moon, and begin with relatively small doses again. Immediately after taking arsenic, they forbear drinking or eating meat and fatty substances. They are, in the average, strong, healthy people, mostly of the lower classes, such as woodmen, grooms, &c. Seldom do females take arsenic. The men begin with the eighteenth year, and some live to be seventy-six and older. They are generally courageous, quarrelsome, and of strong animal passions. It is their belief that the use of this drug preserves them strong and healthy, and protects them from sickness of all kinds; though, in fact, many of them end their their days upon beds of disease.

R. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Zouaves—Their Drills, &c.—The Great Eastern Fever—A Responsive Feeling of Indignation—Excursions—Winans' Steamer—Talk About Southern Ocean Steamers—Political Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860.

The distinguished corps of Chicago Zouaves arrived here yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia, and are now in keeping of our military. You, of course, have already seen and heard enough regarding this famed company. Nothing new or special can be told of them. They were handsomely received on arriving by our soldiers, and escorted to their quarters, after marching through several prominent streets in the presence of vast multitudes. Last evening, between 8 and 12 o'clock, they went through a portion of their drill in the Maryland Institute, in the presence of nearly or quite all of our volunteer companies, and probably three thousand citizens, many of whom were ladies. All were charmed with their masterly evolutions, and I could hear numerous enthusiastic exclamations from lips of fair damsels. "Ai'nt that Captain a dear, sweet, little fellow?" This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, they give another grand performance out at Madison-square, on the borders of our city. I presume twenty thousand spectators will be present. Everybody talks of going. During the evolutions last night one or two of the Company grew faint from fatigue, and were obliged to retire from the ranks. Our military have already caught the Zouavian spirit, and are anxious to form a Company upon that system of tactics. I have no doubt it will eventually prove a success. From small acorns great oaks do grow. Gigantic enterprizes require exciting causes to bring them forth. So it will not surprise me to see a vast improvement in the soldiery and military discipline of our country, emanating from this brilliant tour of the Chicago Zouaves. They go to Washington from here, and after remaining there some days propose returning home.

Our citizens are all agog in relation to the *Great Eastern*. It is unfortunate, however, that excursionists from your City to Cape May were treated so badly. The report of this has excited some prejudices with our people, which they would rather not entertain. Thousands, however, will embrace the opportunity of seeing the monster ship. Steamers will, on and after Monday, leave our city every two hours, with excursionists. Mr. WINANS, proprietor and inventor of his Winans steamer, proposes making a visit to the *Great Eastern*, placing his porpoise-like (cigar) craft alongside of her. This must prove a novel sight, President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, with other officers, are to be invited. I am afraid Mr. JARRETT has introduced too much of the Barnum (showman,) or theatrical humbug and clap-trap about the exhibitions of this mighty marine wonder to honor Queen VICTORIA, or altogether please John Bull. Water at ten cents a glass, or a dollar a bowl, don't do in a country where the Hudson, the Niagara, the Mississippi, the Potomac, the James, the Ohio, the Missouri, and other great rivers, flow freely for the benefit of all. A letter just at hand from a friend of mine residing on the Red River, in Louisiana, informs me that after six months' intense drought in that hot region, they can get water—rather brackish—at $2 per barrel. This is hard enough even when it cannot be avoided, or where there is no "Croton."

There is a good deal of talk here just now in reference to ocean steam navigation, and the establishment of lines of steamers to run from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and other Southern ports to Liverpool and elsewhere in Europe. The impetus was given to this enterprise by suggestions thrown out that the *Great Eastern* might probably be ordered to run regularly, for the accommodation of Southern trade, between Norfolk, Va., and Liverpool, the former being made a port for the shipment of cotton. The thing is impracticable and moonshiny.

We must do more than talk to compete with New-York. Prejudices and abstract theories are of no avail without substantial aid. I shall be rejoiced, however, to know of the enterprise being accomplished, but having heretofore observed so many failures in frothy projects of this character, that to have full faith, something more tangible must loom up to the enraptured vision.

Political affairs are sleeping rather quietly just now. Democracy continues irretrievably disrupted. No Democrat expects to achieve anything in Maryland. BELL and EVERETT will carry the State by an overwhelming majority. They gain strength every day. The Republicans are sanguine in LINCOLN'S election, and not expecting to do much here are content to be on record for the future; nor are they anxious to have too big a list. Fresh recruits are taken into the fold with great caution. The old and faithful, of long standing, suspect fresh allies might be in the way.

XENOPHON.

A Remarkable Summer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While your paper is filled with accounts of great heat in various parts of the United States, it may not be amiss that one statement of an unusually cold Summer may find its way into your columns.

I reside at Milton Hall, one mile north of Hudson, Columbia County, at which place I have lived since June 1, 1837, consequently this Summer is the twenty-fourth of my residence at this place. I have taken observation of the weather during the entire period, and never have observed a Summer to the same date with so little heat.

The thermometer has never yet risen above 87°, and up to that degree only twice, viz.: June 29 and 30. The highest in July was 86°, on the 4th and 15th, and from the 17th to 30th, both included, it only reached 84°.

Our ordinary Summer maximum occurs about July 20, and is about 95°, and in 1845 reached 101°, with seven consecutive days 94° to 101°, and three of them 98°, 101°, 98°. In 1846 it rose to 98° and 99°; in 1854 to 98° three times; in 1856 to 97°, and in 1857 to 96°.

We had this year an almost unbroken drought through the whole of March, April and May; June was rather showery, July very showery, with about 5½ inches of rain, (the average for a month is about 3 inches) and never more than three days together without a shower.

Yours respectfully, J. N. M.

AUG. 1, 1860.

Mr. McDuffie, who lately died in Pennsylvania, bequeathed $10,000 to the Methodist Church, $10,000 to the Asylum for the Blind, $56,000 to his nephew, and $46,000 to Mrs. Abbott, of Cincinnati. These bequests take effect upon the death of Mrs. McDuffie, now in her 75th year.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERMON BY REV. DR. SPRING.—The *Independent* notices the promised delivery by Rev. Dr. SPRING of his fiftieth anniversary sermon to-morrow morning. In his earlier years it says he was regarded as inclining towards Hopkinsianism, but even Princeton now would not cast a shadow on his orthodoxy. He has always been an excellent sermonizer and an edifying preacher. But the *Independent* qualifies its praise in the following characteristic paragraph:

"We regret that there should be a single blot upon a public record otherwise so illustrious and so pure. We speak of it in the hope that Dr. SPRING himself may efface it by the retraction of words spoken unadvisedly, and which we doubt not he has often regretted in secret. In 1850 he advocated the infamous Fugitive Slave law; attempted to justify it from Paul's epistle to Philemon; and in language quite foreign to the spirit of the Compassionate Redeemer, spoke with contempt of the unhappy victims of that law, and of the free blacks generally as a 'nuisance' that we could not endure in the community. He also said that if by one prayer he could give freedom to the slaves, he wouldn't offer it. Much of that sermon was leveled against this journal, from which Dr. SPRING quoted largely, and to which he applied words of bitter denunciation. We do not refer to this for the sake of reviving a controversy which was settled ten years ago to our entire satisfaction. But it were a pity and a wrong for Dr. SPRING to leave on record those unkind, unchristian utterances against the wretched victims of oppression. Surely he is not willing to go down to the grave with his name sullied by the remembrance that he refused to stand up for the needy and the helpless, and to plead their cause against injustice and cruelty. May the kind Providence which has so richly blessed him, save him from that opprobrium, and give him the wisdom and the grace, as he has now the opportunity, to recall a record that can only be read with sorrow. As an author Dr. SPRING has been highly useful, and has gained a wide celebrity. His works will live after him to bless other generations. Let him, therefore, with his own hand revoke and cancel that unworthy sermon on 'the first rebellion in the Hebrew Commonwealth.'"

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the American Sunday School Union at the present time:

Number of schools now in Union	213
Number of pupils taught during the year	68,060
Number of new scholars added to Union	12
Number of teachers engaged	5,100
Number of pupils in no particular church connection	40,009
Number of mission schools (about)	70
Number of colored children in the schools	1,200
Number of pupils in adult Bible classes	4,000
Number of pupils in infant classes	11,500
Number of volumes in the libraries	90,300
Number of conversions during the year	328
Whole amount of collections for benevolent purposes	$16,000

AN UNFORTUNATE INVESTMENT.—The Christian *Intelligencer* gives currency to a rumor that a legacy of $100,000 which was made many years ago to the General Episcopal Theological Seminary of this City, has been almost totally lost through an indiscreet change in the mode of investment. The *Intelligencer* contrasts this unfortunate piece of management with the discretion displayed by the Board of Corporation of the Dutch Church which has had the control of hundreds of thousands of dollars for nearly half a century, and yet has never lost a dollar in any investment made at its own suggestion.

About forty ministers and thirty delegates were in attendance at the recent meeting of the Canadian Congregational Union at Montreal. The reports showed that there were 85 churches connected with the Union, having a membership of 7,000. In foreign mission operations the Congregationalists of Canada generally contribute to the American Board. An annual collection is taken in the churches in behalf of the Theological Seminary at Toronto, which now has fourteen students, and is in a flourishing condition. The present membership of the sixty reporting churches, is 1,161 males and 1,793 females; total 2,954, or on the average, a fraction less than 50 each. The additions have been, by letter, 78; by profession, 211; in all, 289. The removals have been, by death, 24; by letter, 121; by excision, 54; total, 199. The net increase is thus only 90.

LARGE BEQUESTS.—The following bequests were made by Mr. VICTOR THOMPSON, a wealthy druggist of Hagerstown, Md., who died on the 17th ult., After making liberal provision for his two sisters, he devised the sum of $20,000 to four boards of the Old School Presbyterian Church—viz.: $5,000 to the Board of Education; $5,000 to the Board of Publication; $5,000 to the Board of Foreign, and $5,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions. He also devised $5,000 to the Presbyterian congregation of Hagerstown, and $1,000 to his colored servant woman.

THE TROUBLES IN TURKEY.—Mr. JOHN P. BROWN, for many years attached to the United States Legation at Constantinople, writes to the *Independent* regarding the condition of the American missionaries in the Turkish Empire. The peculiar organization of society in that Empire and the fact that each secession from the Mussulman ranks is the cause of direct pecuniary loss to the Governors of the different provinces is likely, he says, to cause sudden outbursts of indignation against the missionaries who may have been instrumental in effecting the conversion. Immediate redress it is frequently impossible to procure on account of the distance at which the injured party may be from the capital of the Empire. Mr. BROWN then traces the steps which must be taken to get the case properly before the Government, and shows how every effort may be baffled by the intriguing of the Governor of the District in which the injured missionary may have his residence. In conclusion he says: "No Legation stands higher at Constantinople in the estimation of the Turks than the American. It has heretofore pursued a course of kindness and conciliation, which has been sustained by the Government of the United States in its reception of the agents which the Porte sent to this country; and when I recall the outrages suffered by American citizens in Mexico, on the very frontier of our own country, I am led to believe that neither the Legation in Turkey, nor myself in my humble capacity, has failed, with the small means at its disposal, and at a distance of six thousand miles from the Government at Washington, to protect as much as possible the Americans there."

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—The National *Anti-Slavery Standard* for the current week has the official reply of the Church of the Puritans to the article recently published in the *Independent*, arguing against the propriety of Dr. CHEEVER'S mission to England. It denies in the most positive terms that there is any quarrel in the Church in question save on the subject of Slavery, and affirms that Dr. CHEEVER and his supporters have no quarrel with any man, either in the Church or Society on purely personal grounds. Neither is it true that every member who does not come up to the standard of the Pastor's view on the subject of Slavery in general, is looked on with suspicion. The proposal of the *Independent* that the fund, in case it should be raised, might better take the form of a personal testimonial to Dr. CHEEVER is repudiated. The *Standard* thinks that it should be entrusted to Dr. CHEEVER and a committee appointed by him, to be appropriated to the maintenance of the Church of the Puritans so long as it continues firm in the Anti-Slavery faith, but that it should be devoted to the organization and support of another society in case that now under the care of Dr. CHEEVER departs from its present principles.

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND.—Dr. MURRAY writes to the *Observer* regarding the exodus from Ireland. The reasons which he assigns for the excessive emigration which has been going on for so many years are: First—That it is very difficult for farmers of small means to secure enough land for cultivation to occupy their time and to support their families. Second—The last few years have been marked by such prosperity that poor people have been able to lay up more money with which to transport themselves to other lands. Third—The multitudes who have already left Ireland are persuading their friends to follow them. Fourth—Many are leaving to get away from the influence of priests. And fifth—A large number emigrate simply to better their condition. In all this Dr. MURRAY traces the hand of Providence that the Catholics have been scattered, and their places have been filled by Protestants in many instances. The only method in which it seems possible to make an impression upon the manes of Roman Catholics is by breaking them up.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—During the months of May, June and July, the Committee of the American Tract Society have commissioned one hundred and twenty colporteurs, including seventy-four students for their vacations, to labor in twenty-three States. During the past year, ending April 1, 1860, the Society expended $79,616 in sustaining 649 colporteurs, who made 630,000 family visits, and circulated 520,000 evangelical volumes, to a great extent in destitute portions of the country. The Society granted in cash for foreign lands $12,000, and made grants of tracts and books, not including any of its periodicals, to the amount, at catalogue prices, of $45,808, making a total for these three objects, of $137,425, or $25,000 more than was received in donations and legacies within the year. The first quarter of the current year their grants of publications were $9,028, and the expenditure for colportage over $18,000.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The following summary exhibits the present condition of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and the work accomplished by the denomination during the year ending May 30, 1860: Synods in connection with the General Assembly, 33; Presbyteries, 171; Licentiates, 338; Candidates for the ministry, 534; Ministers, 2,656; Churches, 3,531; Licensures, 166; ordinations, 114; installations, 166; pastoral relations dissolved, 123; Churches organized, 124; Ministers received from other denominations, 55; Ministers dismissed to other denominations, 14; Churches received from other denominations, 27; Churches dismissed to other denominations, 2; Ministers deceased, 37; Churches dissolved, 37; members added on examination, 17,890; members added on certificate, 11,316; total number of communicants reported, 292,927; adults baptised, 5,129; infants baptised, 15,631; amount contributed for congregational purposes, $2,241,916; amount contributed for boards and church extension, $657,412; amount contributed for miscellaneous purposes, $275,976; whole amount contributed in 1859, $3,175,304.

THE LATE REV. THEODORE PARKER.—Under the caption, "A Post-mortem Examination," the *Observer* gives its views of the late Rev. THEODORE PARKER. The most noticeable thing it finds about him was his self-sufficiency. He set himself up as the critic and judge of Jesus Christ, and "thought, or wished to think, that the author of the discourses in Music Hall saw further than the author of the Sermon on the Mount." In his blind pride of intellect he forgot all reverence. "His veneration for prophets and apostles was far inferior to his veneration for THEODORE PARKER." Then, too, the *Observer* charges that he hacked and hewed everything till he brought it down to his own intellectual stature—till he felt fully competent to handle it. "In him," it says, "Unitarianism disowned her own child; she turned him out of her household; she denied him the name of Christian." We do not quarrel with her brand, but we regard Mr. PARKER as the ripest fruit of her system, the latest and legitimate development of its tendencies. Her history cannot fairly be written without a notice of Music Hall, and an *excursus* far from flattering on her, or the life and times of THEODORE PARKER.

PRAYER MEETING.—Every Wednesday and Saturday evening a prayer-meeting is held at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, No. 817 Broadway.

Religious Services To-Morrow.

Rev. JOHN MCKINLEY, of Scotland, will preach at Palace Garden at 3½ P. M.

The Christian Association, which has recently met at Bleecker Building, will occupy Room No. 19, Cooper Institute, hereafter. Services at 2 P. M.

Rev. Dr. CONDIT, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, will preach in the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE is expected to preach in the R. D. Church, Twenty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Dr. BETHUNE will officiate here during the month of August.

There will be services in the large tent at the junction of Broadway and Fifty-eighth-street, at 2, 3½ and 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, President of the University of Missouri, will preach at 3½ o'clock.

Rev. S. S. N. GREELEY, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

Rev. Mr. NORTHUP, of Massachusetts, will officiate in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Mutilating Bank-Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg you to lay before the public a grievance which we in the "rural districts" have borne for a long time, and which seems to grow worse the more we try to bear it in patience. I allude to the practice among hotel book-keepers, shop-keepers, and others in your growing City, of mercilessly punching, slashing, and otherwise mutilating, each with his peculiar mark, the "country money" that may fall into their hands in the way of business—the object being, as I suppose, to enable them to trace back any spurious notes that may be passed upon them—fun for them perhaps, but death to the notes, rendering them unfit for circulation, and punishing the innocent in order possibly to detect the guilty. Will you not apprise New-Yorkers of the time, trouble, expense and patience consumed in "getting out" a bank-note, and ask of them a more "tender" regard for a circulating medium—made of perishable material it is true, but the best that we can get; and for these reasons more deserving of careful handling.

A COUNTRY BANK CASHIER AND "DAILY" READER.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Amerman* vs. *Soule*.—Executions settled.

Searle vs. *Cockroft*.—Case and amendments left with the Special Term Clerk, that legible copies may be made. With such copies the pleadings and exhibits must be furnished, as the case cannot be settled without them.

Ida Gray in Court.

The Managers of the Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents applied yesterday to the Supreme Court, by Messrs. Cram and Fowler, their counsel, for an injunction restraining Ida Gray (who is the proprietress of the Negro Minstrel Hall at No. 444 Broadway) from giving any more performances till a license is taken out by her. Judge LEONARD granted the application.

BABES IN THE WOOD.—The Hornellsville *Journal* states that three young children of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. HOWLEY, of that place, went into the woods on Saturday last, to pick berries, without the consent of their parents, and wandered about until lost. Not returning before evening, the anxious parents, in company with nearly one hundred others, started for the woods, and succeeded in finding them. It seems that having picked enough berries, they thought it time to return home, but on turning about for that purpose, they found themselves in a strange place, and could not find the road, or any way out. They sat down on a log to think, and sat there a long time, finally giving up that they were lost. MARY, the eldest, said to the others, "Let us pray to God to help us to find our way out;" and all kneeling there by the log, with hands uplifted, they prayed for deliverance. They then took a new start, and soon found whortleberries plenty, with which they satisfied their hunger. The little ones now commenced calling aloud the names of the different members of the family, CARRIE, the youngest, calling repeatedly for milk; and complaining of fatigue, she sat down to rest. IDA, the second, was tired and sleepy, and would rather stay there than try any longer to get out. MARY then stripped bark from a dead tree, laid it on the ground for a pillow, covering it with leaves, and the two youngest laid down to sleep. She found that the sun had gone down, and it was getting dark, and she again knelt down to pray for deliverance, and that God would take care of them. She had made up her mind to stay there the night, knowing she could not find the way out herself. She knew the night would be long, and the little ones might wake before morning hungry, so she filled her pocket with wintergreens, to pacify them—every few minutes during the time calling upon the different members of the family. When found, the two youngest were sleeping, and the eldest, not yet 10 years of age, was upon her knees praying.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 3.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	61
10,000	do. b10	90	200	do.	61⅛
2,000	N. C. State 6s	96¾	250	do. b30	61⅛
2,000	Missouri S. 6s	81⅛	100	do. s60	61
31,000	do.	81	350	do.	61⅛
4,000	Cal. State 7s	89¾	25	do.	61⅛
1,000	Min. St. 8 p. c. b.	105	25	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18⅛
2,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83.	96	50	do.	18⅛
1,000	Erie 5th M. B.	75	50	do.	18⅛
7,000	Erie R. bds. 1875.	51	150	do. b30	18¼
1,000	Harlem 3d M. bs.	84	400	do.	18
10,000	M. So. 2d M. bs. b30	68	450	Panama Railroad.	123
1,000	do.	67	50	do. b60	123
3,000	N. Ia 1st M.	84½	100	do. s30	122¾
7,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	81½	350	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	44
3,500	Ill Cen. R. bds.	95½	100	do. b30	45
2,000	do.	95	100	do. s30	44
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	26	100	do.	44⅛
5,000	do.	25¾	100	do. b60	45
2,000	do.	25⅛	100	do.	44¼
5,000	do.	25⅛	50	do. b10	44⅜
2,000	do.	25	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	75
20,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	63	50	do. b30	75⅛
13,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	35	129	do.	75⅛
3,000	do.	34¾	110	do. b10	75¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m b	77¼	550	do.	75⅜
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B	45½	300	do. b30	76
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B	79	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10⅛
5,000	Erie As'd B. '62.	48	220	do.	10¾
8	Bank of New-York.	104¾	350	Galena & Chic. R b60	73¾
20	Merchants' Bank.	107½	200	do. b60	73½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	102½	102	do.	73
20	Chatham Bank	99¾	50	do.	73¼
15	Metropolitan Bank.	113	350	do. s60	73
16	Del. & H Canal Co.	96	100	do.	73¼
30	Penn. Coal Co.	86¾	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	38⅛
400	Pacific M. S. Co.	83	100	do. b7	38¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. p. &c.	84⅛	50	do. s60	38⅛
200	do. opg	84⅛	200	do.	38¾
150	Erie Railroad	23	190	do.	39
50	do.	23⅛	1600	do. s10	39
100	do. b30	23¼	200	do. b60	39¼
25	do. b60	23⅜	50	do. b30	39
100	Hud. Riv. Railroad	57⅛	300	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	79
25	do. b60	57⅛	100	do. b10	79¼
900	Harlem Railr'd.	16	200	do. b60	79¼
250	do. b60	16¼	400	do. b30	79⅜
200	Harlem Rail'd Pref.	45⅛	200	do. s60	79¼
800	Reading R.	45	400	do.	79¼
100	do.	45¼	50	do.	79⅜
100	do. b10	45⅜	50	Chi. B. & Q. R.	84⅛
500	do.	45⅛	50	do. b30	84¾
200	do. b30	45⅜	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	13⅛
350	do. b60	46	100	do. b30	13⅜
200	do. b30	46	18	do.	13
100	do.	45⅝	455	La Cr. & Mil. R.	2⅛
450	do.	46	100	do.	2⅜
300	do. b60	46⅛	150	do.	2¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	80⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	76¼
4,000	Cal. State 7s.	90	100	do.	76¾
10,000	Ill. In. Im. '47	105½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. s30	73¾
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	103¾	100	do. s60	73½
7,500	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	45	50	do. b60	74
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	24½	100	Chic. & Rk. I R.	79⅞
50	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	82¼	300	do.	80
100	Mich. Cen. R.	61⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	39⅝
50	do. s60	61	300	do.	39¾
100	do. b60	61¾	200	do. b60	40
200	do.	61⅛	100	Mil. and Miss. R.	14
50	do. b3	61⅛	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	2¼
300	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18	100	Erie Railroad	23⅛
200	do. b30	18	550	do.	23¾
338	M. So. & N. Ia. G. Sk.	45	50	do. b60	24
200	do. b60	45½	300	Harlem Railroad.	16⅛
150	do.	44¾	200	Reading Railroad.	47
50	Panama Railroad	123	300	do. b30	48
50	do. s30	122½	200	do. b60	48¼

FRIDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange continues active, and a large business was again done to-day, though at exceedingly irregular or feverish prices, varying in some instances 2@3 ₱ cent. in as many hours. The buyers appear to be constantly on the alert whenever the market reacts, and sellers for the fall are thus put at fault in their calculation of the probable extent of such reactions. The market in the forenoon was sold down on Reading as low as 45 ₱ cent. This brought forward a fresh demand, and in the afternoon the Stock was up to 47¾@48. A large line of Toledo, seller 10 days, was put out at 39 ₱ cent., and the cash price then went up and closed in the afternoon at 39¾@39⅞ ₱ cent. New-York Central sold at 84⅞ for the opening, and subsequently closed 84⅞ ₱ cent. Illinois Central opened at 75 ₱ cent., and then sold up to 76⅞ ₱ cent., and so on with other Western Shares, and also with Erie and Harlem, which improved ½@¾ ₱ cent. from the opening price. The most frequent fluctuations through the day were in Michigan Southern Guaranteed, which sold yesterday as high as 47 and closed 45⅝. It opened this morning at 44, sold at 45 later in the day, went down to 43 and up to 43¾, at which the price closed. This day a week since the Stock closed at 39⅜ ₱ cent. So that within six days the extreme fluctuations have been equal to 7½ ₱ cent., and in less than 60 days about 23 ₱ cent. Part of the agitation in the Stock this afternoon was ascribed to an unpleasant controversy said to have taken place in the Corn Exchange Bank, where one of the floating obligations of the Company, secured by a large amount of collateral, was paid off by Mr. GILBERT, the new President, and a surrender of the collateral then refused, on the ground that the terms of the Second Mortgage had been violated by default of interest, and that the principal and interest of $40,000, owned by the party who restrained the surrender of the collateral, in this mortgage, must be paid off at *par*. The controversy amounts, at present, in a pecuniary sense, to nothing more than a question of law as to the remedy sought to enforce a preference payment on $40,000 of a three million mortgage, now selling in the market at the rate of 68 ₱ cent., but there is behind this a collateral question of business morals upon which further light or explanation would seem to be called for. The general market this afternoon, after all the fluctuations referred to, closed strong, and at about the following figures, in contrast with Thursday afternoon

	Fri.	Thr.		Fri.	Thr.
Missouris	80⅞	81⅛	Galena	73⅝	73
Central	84⅝	84⅜	Rock Island	80	79¼
Erie	23¾	23⅛	Ill. Central	77	74¾
Hudson	57¾	57¼	Toledo	39¾	88½
Harlem Pref.	46	45¼	Panama	122¾	123
Harlem Con.	16¾	16½	Pacific	82¼	83

The Railway Bond list was again firm at full rates, and but few considerable parcels of any one description offered. Some private sales of low-priced Western mortgages, not dealt in at the Board, are reported at an advance of at least 3@5 ₱ cent. on previous rates.

In the market for Money the rate on call to Brokers, as intimated in our last notice, seems to have settled down at 5 ₱ cent., the offering by lenders yesterday and to-day being quite large. The Stock Exchange people are thus abundantly supplied, while the present speculation for the rise in Western and other Stocks is affording them large differences on 30@60 day contracts. In discounts the terms favor the shortest date paper, which is quoted at 5@5½ for prime and 6 ₱ cent. for fair names. The 4@6 months lists are in moderate request, where the makers and indorsers stand No. 1, at 6½@7 ₱ cent. and 90 days at 6 ₱ cent. Exchange on London is steady for Saturday's mail at 109⅞, and on Paris f.5.14⅜. The two steamers that sail to-morrow, the *Vigo* for Liverpool and *Bremen* for Southampton, will take out, from present appearances, $700,000 in bullion.

The following additional July returns of Railway traffic have been received:

Illinois Central	$196,000	Increase	$57,000
Galena	78,000	Decrease	9,600
Buffalo and Corning	45,000	Increase	5,700

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$300,585
Payments	210,166
Balance	5,434,161

Receipts for Customs, $287,000.

The public are again warned from the Sub-Treasury office and the City Banks against the ingenious and very dangerous counterfeit of ten dollar Gold pieces, which are circulated extensively and almost defy detection except by an expert. The genuine coin is opened, full one-half the Gold taken out, and then filled in with plantina or some other equally heavy substance and then closed up; the coin itself, to all appearances, remaining the same in all respects even to the specific weight.

We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the recoinage of $2,000,000 of gold dollar pieces, now held in the Assistant's Office in this City, into double eagle pieces. This will be a happy riddance, at least in part, of what has grown to be almost a nuisance in our Bank and Customhouse receipts.

We learn that Mr. E. H. DENSLOW, now with Mr. W. B. CLERKE, and Mr. C. RUTTER, late of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, have been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a surplus dividend of 19½ ₱ cent., payable on the 6th inst. The Oriental Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on the 10 inst. The United States Trust Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on the 10th inst.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* of August 1 reports the reorganization of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company:

> "An election for Directors was held by the Trustees, (NOAH L. WILSON, President,) and 140,143 shares were voted. The entire interest of $7,800,000 was represented, with the exception of about $200,000. Most of the shares were represented by proxies. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors:
>
> E. W. Fernie, London; T. W. Powell, London; Wm. Ferguson, London; Noah L. Wilson, Chillicothe; David Gibson, Cincinnati; Wm. F. Roelofson, Cincinnati; Wm. P. Hurlbut, Cincinnati; S. B. Keyes, Cincinnati; William Glenn, Cincinnati; Douglas Putnam, Marietta; Wm. B. Cutter, Marietta; F. J. Hezeltine, Zeleskie; John Madeira, Chillicothe."

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the fourth week of July, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	28,600	244,700	816,800	—
1859	5,800	56,600	104,700	3,800
Increase	21,800	188,100	712,100	Dec. 3,800

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles, so far for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	351,200	3,585,300	6,453,200	78,900
1859	183,100	568,300	1,128,400	144,600
Increase	168,100	3,017,000	5,324,800	Dec. 65,700

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 771,500 bbls. of Flour.

A drawing for the redemption of $9,000 of the first mortgage Bonds of the Logansport and Burlington Company at par, under their freight and passenger contract with the Toledo and Wabash, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, will take place at the office of WESTON, DORTIC & Co., No. 19 William-street, on Monday, Aug. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$3,580,816	$3,840,428	$2,627,559
Thrown on Market	3,732,879	3,956,346	2,711,577
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$33,750,174	$76,623,412	$65,990,246
Thrown on Market	39,663,380	75,194,848	65,846,453

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	2,556	$1,005,855	351	$82,871	489	$137,393
Mf. of Cotton	1,425	314,050	379	87,165	148	35,873
Mf. of Silk	972	833,017	24	16,926	77	81,572
Mf. of Flax	633	162,367	45	11,007	119	25,034
Miscellan's	5,827	106,430	44	7,871	62	9,986
Total	11,413	$2,421,719 205,840	843	$205,840	895	$289,858 2,421,719

Total Entered...$2,627,559 Total Marketed. $2,711,577

The North Western Insurance Company, of Oswego, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 9,212 bbls. Flour, 1,169 bbls. Corn Meal, 37,910 bushels Wheat, 32,025 bushels Corn, 10,792 bushels Oats, 6,700 bushels Malt, 90 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,023 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., in lots, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 700 mats Java on terms not ascertained; 200 bags Maracaibo, part at 14¾c.; 175 bags Rio at 15¼c.@15¾c., and 220 bags St. Domingo at 13¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales transpired to-day of 1,100 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive at old quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been fair, partly for shipment. Holders have met the requirements of buyers freely. Prices have not varied much. Sales have been reported, of 18,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 15; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 20@$5 40; superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$6 15; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 20@$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 50	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported of 2,850 bbls. in lots, at $4 90 @$5 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 45@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in less request, including superfine at $5 05@$5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 730 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 35@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 35@3 40 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been sparingly sought after at old figures.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in request, including Layer at $2 80@$2 85, and Bunch at $2 65 ₱ box. Other kinds have been quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for to-day, and prices of desirable lots of Red Winter, with Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, have advanced. We have heard of sales of 96,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western, poor to prime, at $1 25@$1 35½; inferior to choice Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 22@$1 27; ordinary to very choice Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 26, the latter an extreme rate; Racine Spring at $1 21; Chicago Spring, part at $1 18@$1 19; Red State at $1 22; White Kentucky at $1 48; with Red and choice Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant and is in good request at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 60,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for mixed Western; 65c.@66c. for round yellow; 66c. for yellow Western, and 67c. for white Western ₱ bushel. Other kinds continue as last noticed. Rye is dull and heavy at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately sought after, including State at 39c.@40c.; Western 37c.@39c.; Canadian at 37c.@38½, with Jersey and Pennsylvania at 35c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

The principal movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices thus: "The market has been moderately active during the past week for State and Western Flour. The demand has been good for desirable lots of extra State; the supply of this description has been less extensive, and prices have improved. Superfine State has been quite scarce and somewhat nominal. Low grades of Western have been abundant, and freely offered; they have been in fair request at rather firmer rates. The transactions in choice extras have been very moderate. Yesterday's business exhibited considerable animation at steady figures. The week's receipts by canal and river amounted to only 21,048 bbls., against 22,955 bbls. the preceding week. Southern Flour has been plenty and heavy, although the inquiry has been fair. Canadian Flour has been moderately dealt in at irregular prices. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week were 112,300 bbls. Last week's sales comprised 88,100 bbls. Wheat opened quietly. Tuesday and Wednesday's transactions were more extensive, and prices were firmer. The demand was restricted on Thursday, and buyers had any existing advantage. Yesterday, a lively inquiry prevailed. Shippers bought with considerable freedom. Millers also purchased with less resolve than earlier in the week. Spring and Red Winter advanced, and closed steadily. White Winter was in less favor. The total arrivals of Wheat during the week reached 265,587 bushels, and the total reported sales 300,000 bushels. Last week's receipts were 260,789 bushels, and the sales 392,000 bushels. Corn has been unsettled. Toward the close supplies were reduced, and with a good inquiry, prices favored sellers. There were 336,756 bushels received, and 375,000 bushels reported as having been sold during the week. Last week's arrivals comprised 394,442 bushels, and the sales 452,500 bushels."

The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 28.	April 15.	April 25.
Flour, bbls.	351,200	183,100	754,600
Wheat, bush	3,586,300	568,300	4,364,600
Corn, bush	6,463,200	1,128,400	1,790,100
Barley, bush	78,900	144,600	374,900
Rye, bush	108,900	90,700	187,800
Oats, bush	3,288,600	2,083,400	2,066,100

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 85c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The dullness previously noticed still continues, and dealers purchase very sparingly, although more disposition is manifested by holders to meet their views. Receipts have been liberal, and the stock has increased to 345,000. The principal sales have been 1,700 Montevideo, at 20c.@21c., six months; 1,300 Central America, 17c.@18c., six months; 700 Texas, on private terms; 1,500 City slaughter, 8c.@8½c., cash; 1,000 Western slaughter, 8½c., cash

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, including last year's crop, within a range of from 9c.@15c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The demand this week has been generally limited. Holders are very firm, and refuse to make any concession, although prices may be quoted rather easier.

METALS—The principal kinds have attracted more attention, at uniform quotations.

OILS—Holders ask very full prices for Whale and Sperm; the demand, however, is less active. Linseed is in request, chiefly at 60c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 500 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $19 12½@$19 25; old Mess at $18 37@$18 50; new Prime at $14, and old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The day's transactions add up 400 tcs., and bbls., at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; 175 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 62½@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter inquired for at 11c.@19c., for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in; sales having been made of 2,000 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., and Porto Rico, at 6⅞c.@7¼c., with 240 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We have heard of sales of 30,000 lbs., at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand is moderate, at firmer prices for Greens, and rather easier rates for Blacks.

TOBACCO—Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 40 hhds. Kentucky, at 4½c.@11c.; 152 cases Seed Leaf, at 2½c.@18c.; and 117 bales Havana, at 16c.@45c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. sold in lots chiefly at 20½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was more produce offered, to-day, and rates were well supported. The supply of tonnage for British ports, especially for Liverpool, was quite limited. For Liverpool, flour 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; grain, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel. For London, flour 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; grain, 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel.

AN UNDERGROUND PARTY.—The Rochester *Union* says that on Thursday morning a party of nine colored people, from Franklin County, Virginia, passed through that city *en route* for Canada. They went to Suspension Bridge, and have crossed into the Queen's dominions ere this. The company consisted of a woman, a boy of eighteen, a small boy, and six girls, from six to sixteen years old. The woman stated that she was permitted, with her companions, to go from the home of her master to visit, and they extended the journey into Pennsylvania, and by the assistance of friends had got thus far on their journey to Canada. They received some assistance in Rochester, and went on their way with a prospect of being free from pursuit in three hours after leaving the depôt.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JESSE WILSON, who has been missing since 1843. It is said that he was seen in 1853 driving stage from the Yellow Springs to Phœnixville. Please direct to his sister, A. E. WILSON, No. 344 7th-av., New-York, or to CALEB GREEN.

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NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath-School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7¾ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., having undergone extensive repairs, will be opened for public worship on SABBATH, the 5th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Also at 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING. The collections will be appropriated to the defraying of the expenses incurred in repairing the Church.

THE GREAT DAY OF THE LORD AT HAND, AND THE PREPARATION NECESSARY TO MEET IT.—Preaching on the above subject, by Elder HIRAM MUNGER, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend; also at 7½ in the EVENING, at the Union Methodist Church, 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. S. CURRY, Pastor.

TENT PREACHING.—THERE WILL BE preaching in the large tent at the junction of Broadway, 8th-av. and Central Park, 58th st., on SABBATH, Aug. 5 Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, President of the University of Missouri, will preach at 3½ o'clock. Sermon preaching at 2 o'clock, and a meeting for prayer and exhortation in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP MEETING AT YONKERS.—Services will commence MONDAY AFTERNOON, 6th inst., at 3½ o'clock, by an experience or speaking meeting. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of the Antioch Baptist Church, New-York. Prayer-meeting immediately after the sermon.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH will be open for Divine Service in the Mornings of SUNDAYS throughout the Summer, at 10½ o'clock, As the regular occupants of pews are mostly absent from the City, strangers, and members of churches temporarily closed, are cordially invited to worship at St. Thomas'.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. A. McCLELLAND, Pastor. TO-MORROW, Sabbath, Aug. 5, Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P.M. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. P. S.—There will be no service the two following Sabbaths.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON, PASTOR OF the Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach every SABBATH in the Lectureroom of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., where his congregation will worship during the erection of their new church edifice. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The public are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. DAVID STEEL, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. C. CRAVEN, OF LEROY, N. Y., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society at their place of worship, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. BETHUNE IS EXPECTED TO preach in the R. D. Church, 21st-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Dr. BETHUNE expects to conduct the Sabbath services in this Church during the month of August.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE, NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN. —Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BE-TWEEN 1st and 2d avs., will be open regularly for divine service during the month of August, Morning and Evening. Preaching SABBATH, 5th inst., by Rev. Dr. PORTER at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN PEELER, late of Florida. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-TWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HOLLEY, of Iowa, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Rev. THOS. B. SMITH, of this City. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pearsall Family will be present at the Sabbath School, at 2 o'clock, and sing some of their Sunday school hymns.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH WORSHIP in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. Preaching NEXT SABBATH A. M. by Prof. N. N. WHITING, P. M. by Elder E. CROWEL. After which the Lord's Supper will be administered, to which all Christians are invited to come. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN Heights, corner of Henry and Remsen sts.—This Church will be open as usual, on EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. NORTHROP, of Massachusetts, will officiate TO-MORROW, Aug. 5.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Service TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWEN, Rector of Grace Church San Francisco, Cal., will preach in the morning and evening. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., will be open for Divine service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and in the Evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers and persons belonging to City churches now closed are affectionately invited to attend.

THE CHAPEL OF THE BROOME-ST. Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., will be open during the whole Summer. Seats free, and strangers welcome. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, TO-MORROW, Aug. 5, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) the 5th. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ in the EVENING. The ordinance of Believer's Baptism will be administered after the A. M. Sermon.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN—CORner Washington and Sands sts. The Rector, Dr. CUTLER, preaches (D. V.) SUNDAY MORNING, and Mr. A. M. WYLIE at 4 P. M. The Rector expects to be at home all August.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, RECENTLY meeting at Bleecker Building, will meet TO-MORROW, at 2 P. M., in Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, and every SUNDAY until further notice. All persons desirous of Bible knowledge are kindly invited to attend.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacramental Services at 3 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free. All are invited.

REV. JOHN McKINLEY, OF SCOTLAND, will preach at Palace Garden Music Hall, 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, and also at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs., will be open every SABBATH in August for worship, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Rev. J. B. CONDIT, D. D., of the Auburn Theological Seminary, will preach.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—ALBERT BRISBANE will lecture in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Aug 5, morning and evening, the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d st. The Pastor, Rev. J. B. HAGANY, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Hon. and Rev. H. W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, will preach in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—There will be preaching in this Church TO-MORROW, Aug. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN MILEY, D. D. Subject of the evening discourse—*Unreasonable Demands of Faith*. Seats free.

REV. S. S. N. GREELEY, OF GRAND RAP-ids, Michigan, will preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in Fulton av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

OPEN COMMUNION.—REV. O. T. MOULTON, Pastor *pro tem.* of the First Free-will Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, (Rev. Dr. M. GRAHAM'S,) will preach upon the above subject on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, and 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, afternoon, at 3, evening at 7½. The public are invited. Seats free.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-AV., NEAR Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn, Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—UNIVERSITY-place, corner of 10th-st. Public worship every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBY-TERIAN CHURCH, corner of 2d-av., (Dr. A. D. SMITH'S,) will be kept open for SABBATH service, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. during the month of August.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. J. C. EGBERT, of West Hoboken.

WILLET-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES; at 7¾, EVENING, by Rev. H. BANGS, P. E. Seats free.

REV. H. MATTISON—PREACHES AS USUAL, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

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A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO UNDERstands the business in all its branches. Apply at No. 242 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 3 and 5 P. M. References as to character and qualifications required.

A DYER.—AN EXPERIENCED JOB DYER wanted. Apply to J. SHORTZ, No. 245 Grand-st., New-York.

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A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family. Apply at No. 34 Greene-st.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN from 16 to 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but excellent penmen need apply. Address, stating age and references, H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

THREE ENGLISH SERVANTS WANTED —One as cook, and to assist at plain washing and ironing; she must thoroughly understand English cooking and be a good bread baker; wages $8 per month.

One as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; wages $7 per month.

One as nurse, to take the entire charge of two children, one of whom is an infant, and the other two years of age. The nurse will be required to reside in a family living in Tarrytown, 30 miles from the City; wages $6 a month.

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FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of a farm in Putnam County, about 50 miles from New-York. Must thoroughly understand his business; none but a Protestant need apply. Call at S. B. HANFORD'S, No. 48 Carmine-st.

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These most nutricious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.

Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.

N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.

Reference—RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co

THE BEST YET!

Ready this day, Saturday, Aug. 4:
THE NEW CAMPAIGN SCARF PIN.

It is a perfect gem, decidedly the prettiest thing out, and will sell like wildfire everywhere.

The Pin embraces life-like Melainotype likenesses of candidates for President and Vice-President, set in unique mounting, about the size of a ten-dollar gold piece.

We have them ready with each set of candidates, to suit all parties.

Price, 37½ cents. Samples sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Agents can sell millions—everybody will wear them. Send for list of styles of campaign medals, pins, &c., with prices to agents. Address

J. G. WELLS, Manufacturer's Depôt, Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.

Dr. HAMMOND's New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self-induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition, 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. Address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

ASTORIA HOOK AND LADDER CO. NO. 17.—At a special meeting of said Company, held on FRIDAY, July 27, 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise Providence, to remove from this world our late brother and associate, Mr. THOMAS FLOOD; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family and friends in their affliction, acknowledging that our Father in Heaven doeth all things well, and that our loss is the gain of our departed brother.

Resolved, That, by the death of Mr. THOMAS FLOOD, the members of the Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 have lost a prompt and efficient associate, and a steadfast and warm friend: one endeared to all by his active cooperation and genial disposition.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect to the deceased, the members of this Company will in a body attend his funeral; that the house and apparatus be draped in black, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the resolutions be published in the Flushing *Journal* and the *New-York Times*, and that an engrossed copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

(Signed) JAMES M. WHITCOMB, Foreman.

ASTORIA, July 28, 1860.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—TO DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND MACHINISTS.—Cocoa-nut Oil, warranted pure and sweet, manufactured by the undersigned, used for lubricating, illuminating and medicinal purposes. As a tonic and beautifier of the hair, the article has acquired high reputation as "Burnett's Cocoaine" and "Phalon's Cosine"

As a lubricator, the New-York *Herald* of June 25, 1859, on "West India fruits in New-York," says: "The oil from the cocoa-nut is about the best anti-attrition that can be employed for machinery, and is prepared in the West Indies for that purpose. Large quantities are imported into Jamaica. Of late, however, the article is manufactured there, arising, perhaps, from the fact of such quantities of an adulterated article being imported from abroad." For sale, apply to

JOHN C. KAYSER, No. 119 Nassau-st., second floor, Office No. 12.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

A. BRAINARD, GOLD AND SILVER RE-FINER, Assayer of Metals. Jewelers' Sweepings, and Silver-smith's Stonings. Office No. 36½ Chatham-st.; works No. 184 Laurens-st. N. B.—Fine gold for gold beaters, and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand. Old gold and silver, coins, and precious stones bought at office, No. 36½ Chatham-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—A STABLE FOR PRIvate use, in a quiet neighborhood; location west of 6th-av and between 23d and Spring sts. Address Box 2,636 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A POST-OFFICE BOX. ADDRESS A. B. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, giving price, &c., which must be reasonable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the Fancy Store. Is a person of neatness and experience. No objections to the country.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—UNE Française désire d'aller avec une famille en Californie: soit comme femme d echambre ou bonne d'enfant. Elle est bonne couturié en robes. Elle peut fournir les meilleures recommendations. L'addresser No. 126 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference if required. Call for two days, at No. 118 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Amity-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, by a very respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Inquire on Monday, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 20 years' experience in England and this country as a cook; no objection to a Summer hotel or any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman wants a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also a splendid baker of bread and fancy cake; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country for the Summer, who understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, preserves and family dishes of all kinds. The best of City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., for two days. Wages, $10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City references from last employer. Apply at No. 74 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking; can give good City reference. Call at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and cake baker, and clean washer and ironer. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a neat, young and respectable woman, as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the county; wages no object to a good home. Call at, or address No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND GENERAL SERVANT.— Any lady in want of a really smart, reliable servant girl, for City or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with first-class reference for neatness, honesty and capability, may apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation as cook, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with good City references; also by a nice servant girl 16 years of age; could take any situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A WELL-DISposed Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; also, a tidy girl as child's nurse, or chamberwork and waiting; they are well recommended. A good place more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TEACHER.— Wanted, a situation as housekeeper or teacher, by a very efficient female, in a private family or Seminary; has been accustomed to teaching for several years; also, understands housekeeping thoroughly. Can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address for one week W. G., No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hall.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; also, a girl to take care of children and sew; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 324 East 13th st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A French Protestant young woman as child's nurse, or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Inquiries may be made of Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, No. 74 Wall-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or housekeeper, by a middle-aged English Protestant woman, with the best of references. Can make herself useful in any capacity. Wages no object to a good home; and has no objection to city, country, or South. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as seamstress; who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to assist with the care of children, or otherwise make herself useful; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation, as seamstress; would go out by the day or week; would be willing to take care of children; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No 198 21st-st., in the rear.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN AN importing or commission house, by a middle-aged married man; has considerable acquaintance with jobbers and a fair knowledge of goods; salary not so much an object as a permanent business, where, by his own industry and perseverance, he may eventually attain a good position. References unexceptionable. Address, for interview, J. C. H., Box No. 1,618 Post-office.

AS CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young man, in a store; is willing to make himself useful; can write, and understands figures; can produce satisfactory reference in regard to honesty, sobriety, industry and good conduct; he also can refer to his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, in a wholesale grocery or other business house; he has been in the retail grocery business for the last six years. Best of City and Newark references given. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address J. W. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant young man; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Address M. D. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man who can give best of City references as to capability, &c. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 129 7th av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by an active and intelligent young man, a Protestant, who is a good groom and driver, and a first class vegetable gardener, if such is required; he is also a good milker, and understands the treatment of cattle, &c., and can come well recommended. Address, for two days, D. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business and laying out of new grounds, and fruit and flowers, and all kinds of drainage. Can be highly recommended from his employer's. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION wanted, by a sober, industrious single man, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat in all the departments of the above capacities; is very efficient in grape culture, under glass or out door, laying out new grounds, flowers, fruits, vegetables, farm produce. Terms moderate. Address B. G., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY a man and wife, (no family;) the man is a good vegetable gardener, also understands the care and driving of horses; the woman is a good seamstress, can cut and fit children's or ladies' dresses, or would go as chambermaid or waitress. Good reference from last place. Address N. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

BICARBONATE OF SODA, DRUGS, &c.— A person thoroughly acquainted with milling, and having a long experience in the manufacture of bicarbonate of soda, and the preparation of drugs and spices, wishes to engage as a superintendant of such a manufactory. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address T. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO HOSIERY AND DRY-GOODS MER-CHANTS.—A young man wants a situation as porter or packer. Has the best of City reference from last employer, with whom he has been nine years. Address J. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP MEETING AT Fowlers' Grove, Yonkers, 1½ miles north of the landing on the Saw Mill River Road, commencing MONDAY Aug. 6. Preaching by Ministers of all the evangelical denominations. Steamboats leave in the morning at 8 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ and 4 o'clock; fare 10 cents. Cars almost every hour. Large boarding tents on the ground at moderate charges. Parties wishing tents will apply to J. D. BROWN, Yonkers, Dr. E. F. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-street, New-York.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at No. 52 Lispenard-st. on MONDAY EVENING next, Aug. 6, at 7½ o'clock. By order of

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
GEO. WICKS, Sec. Pro. A. W. JONES, Col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

☞ Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Grand Circus.

WINTER GARDEN—The Schoolmaster—La Prima Donna—Italian Brigand—Tight-Rope Evolutions.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Toodles—Irish Lion.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—Norah Creina—Mysteries of Paris.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wood's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Musical Entertainment, Vocal and Instrumental.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—Paintings and Statues.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the returns already received at the Census Bureau at Washington, the crops in all the Northern and Northwestern States are immensely heavy this year. In Pennsylvania they are represented to be nearly if not quite double those of last year, and in other States they will probably be correspondingly heavy. This fully coincides with what we have been led to expect from the accounts which have reached us from other sources. The census returns, however, come in very slowly, and it will probably be some time before we shall be able to learn the full extent of our agricultural prosperity, although Superintendent Kennedy manifests a commendable desire to satisfy the public curiosity on the subject at the earliest possible moment.

There is now subject to draft in the United States Treasury only the sum of $3,679,000. The drafts paid during the past week amount to $1,573,000, and the drafts issued to $1,670,000. The aggregate receipts from customs at the ports of New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-Orleans and Charleston were $1,228,000. No embarrassment to the Treasury, therefore, is anticipated from the small amount on hand.

An official dispatch from Col. Lee to the War Department represents everything quiet on the Texas frontier. Even rumors as to Cortinas or his men, or of robbers from the Mexican side of the river, have ceased. It is not thought necessary longer to expose to the diseases incident to that region at this season, more troops than may be actually requisite.

The bark *Golden Lead*, from Minatitlan, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on the 4th of July, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings intelligence that a gold-hunting expedition which left that place during the month of May had returned short of provisions, but with golden proof of having been successful in their search. They went to the head waters of the Coatzacoalcos River in Chinalapa, where they found auriferous deposits of sufficient richness to repay working. The expedition returned to the mines on the 1st ult. with a good supply of provisions, determined to prosecute their search still further.

The reception of the Prince of Wales at St. John, N. B., yesterday, was quite enthusiastic, the ceremonies of the occasion embracing several features of pleasing interest. He landed at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and proceeded to his temporary residence through lines of military, civic societies, Government dignitaries and citizens, and was greeted on his arrival by about 2,000 school-children, dressed uniformly, who sang the British National Anthem and strewed flowers in his path. He subsequently received and replied to addresses at the Court-house. He leaves for Fredericton, the seat of Government of New-Brunswick, this morning. In anticipation of the Prince's visit to this City, the British residents here have addressed a communication to Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, asking him to take some measures to insure a proper reception, and he has accordingly called a meeting of Her Majesty's subjects, to be held at the Astor House on Monday evening next.

The annual State election in North Carolina, for Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature, took place on Thursday. From the imperfect nature of the returns already received, it is impossible to arrive at a definite notion of the result, though large Opposition gains are reported in some counties. Wake County, for instance, in which is situated Raleigh, the State capital, is reported to have been carried by Poole, the Opposition candidate for Governor, against Ellis, Democrat, the present incumbent. Last year it was largely Democratic. The Opposition have a large majority in Raleigh. The State has probably gone Democratic, though by a much reduced majority.

A letter appears in the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* giving details of the plot which is alleged to have been discovered in that State for the devastation and ruin of the country by fire and sword. It is stated that about a hundred negroes have been arrested who have been examined separately, and have disclosed the existence of the conspiracy. In addition to the crimes of arson and assassination the plotters were to impoverish the country by the destruction of all provisions, arms and ammunition, when a general revolt of the negroes was to take place on the first Monday in August—the day of the election for State officers. If one-half that is narrated by this correspondent is true, the conspiracy is the most fearful and diabolical one ever conceived. We suspect, however, that a great deal of what he writes has a basis only in his own disordered imagination.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, states that Lieut. Stewart, with a small party of troops, on the 11th ult. went in pursuit of a party of Kiowa Indians who had been giving considerable trouble by their depredations, overtook them and chastised them, killing two and taking sixteen prisoners. None of Lieut. Stewart's party are reported to be hurt. The Kiowas and Comanches have recently been committing various outrages on the Arkansas River.

Advices from Havana to the 30th ult have been received. Sugar was firm at 8½ reals, and freights were advancing, No change is reported in the health of the city.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday morning on the Long Island Railroad, as the train was emerging from the cut on the descending grade between East New-York and Bedford. A cow had lain down on the track, and was not seen by the engineer until it was impossible to stop the train. As it pressed over the body of the animal, the locomotive, baggage and milk cars, and one of the passenger cars, were turned off the track and overthrown. The locomotive was turned "bottom up," and one of the firemen, named James Lynch, was crushed to death beneath it. The engineer and conductor were also badly injured. Considering the nature of the accident, it is quite wonderful that the result was not more tragical.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, several noteworthy matters were disposed of. The Croton Board were directed to stop the work of laying the additional pipes from the receiving to the distributing reservoir, until otherwise ordered, although previously directed by the Board to proceed without contract. Another Steam Engine was called for, for Hose Co. No. 50. Next came the Japanese bill, which brought out Mr. Pinckney adverse and Messrs. Lent and Shaw in favor of the bill. In the course of his remarks Mr. Pinckney stated that the proprietor of a hotel as large, and the equal in all respects of the Metropolitan had offered to board the Embassy, giving up an entire wing of the house to them, and providing them with every comfort for five dollars per day. The matter lies over until Tuesday, one vote being required to make up the three-fourths, and that one being absent.

Mr. Stoutenberg, Counsel for Wm. D. Haight, held on a charge of perjury in default of $8,000 bail, yesterday sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that Haight is illegally held. The writ is made returnable before Judge Betts this morning.

The Stock Market was feverish in prices through the early part of yesterday, but closed generally strong, at an advance on the lower figures, in the afternoon. No alteration in Money or exchange. Cotton was in moderate request. Flour, Wheat and Corn attracted more attention. Provisions were quiet. A fair demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Groceries. Dyewoods, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Tobacco, and Whalebone were inactive. Metals were rather more sought after. Whisky was plenty and heavy. Freights were very firm.

The Prince of Wales in New-York.

The British residents of New-York are already moving in the matter of preparations for the becoming reception of the son of Victoria, when he shall turn his steps towards the commercial Metropolis of America. Although the Prince of Wales will visit us, as the Japanese have it, *nay-boen*—coming among us in the modest guise of a young British nobleman—yet it would be the height of affectation, and something worse than an impropriety, to suffer him to leave our shores without some becoming and generous public manifestation of the very sincere good will felt by the immense majority of intelligent Americans towards the great nation over which he will probably one day be called to reign. The subjects of his illustrious mother may rely upon it, that whether they entertain their Prince at a grand ball, or wine and dine him in social state, they will have the ready sympathy and support in any reasonable manifestations of loyalty and respect, of the great community in the midst of which they live. This is so well assured to them, indeed, that we trust they will take in good part the hope which we cannot refrain from expressing, that special pains may be taken to avoid stamping upon any attentions which may be offered to Lord Renfrew in New-York, an intensely or even a predominantly British and national character.

If the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States is to have any value beyond that of amusing a young gentleman of rank on his travels, and bestowing a transient "sensation" upon the world of fashion, it must be found in the opportunity which this visit will afford to the American people of proving that they are really more friendly and more just to the English character and the English people than Englishmen are too commonly willing to believe them to be. Neither nations nor individuals have yet outgrown the savage old fallacy of confounding difference in habits and opinions with hostility of feeling and antagonism of purpose. Men still insist that their friends shall prove their friendship by thinking on all subjects precisely like themselves, and he is still a rare Pylades who can bear that his Orestes should quarrel either with his politics, his theology or his taste in dress. The American people, like as they are in many things to their British cousins, are unlike them in still more. The social history of the United States which is far more important than its political history in moulding a nation's life, has developed traits of character and tendencies of thought in the average American with which it is simply impossible that the average Englishman should feel himself easily and naturally at home. The political and diplomatic relations of the two countries are so different also, that when seen from the outside it is almost inevitable that they should be imagined to be irreconcilably drifting towards quite opposite points of the historical compass. This is constantly illustrated in the public writing and speaking, in the Press and the Parliaments of the two countries. When Englishmen talk or write of Slavery in America, the chances are that they cannot help taking views of the subject and using language in reference to it which the majority of Americans cannot read without irritation. When Americans talk or write of the history of England in India, they must, if they are honest, well-informed and true to their national ideas, run the risk of convincing the majority of Englishmen that they are full of hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness towards the "inviolate isle." The foreign policy of America excites the distrust and vexes the spirits of nine Englishmen in ten. The foreign policy of England produces the same effects on an equal proportion of Americans. If States lived in their Governments alone, and knew each other in public only, England and America would be as little likely to exchange courtesies and good wishes as two spinster neighbors of different religious persuasions.

But there is happily an inner life of the people which, though it makes less noise in the world, exerts a vaster power than all policy and criticism and oratory. When individual Englishmen are brought into contact with individual Americans, that indefinable something, common to both, which tinges the humanity of each with a kindred glow, seldom fails to assert its influence for good. In past times the proportion of intelligent and candid Americans who have visited England has greatly exceeded the proportion of Englishmen of the like qualifications who have visited America, and the consequence of this has been that England is at this moment better understood, and more fairly judged in the better circles of American life and thought than is America in the corresponding circles beyond the sea. To put the future sovereign of England then into such relations with the American public as will fix upon him at the most impressible period of his life something like a just and rational sense of the real temper and disposition of this country, is a matter of importance more than personal to himself. That Englishmen are loyal, and that all the world likes to enjoy itself, are truths not without their value, perhaps, to a Prince in his teens; but these might well be acquired without an Atlantic voyage. What Albert Edward and England really have an interest in learning, and we an interest in helping them to learn, are the less popular but equally solid truths that Americans can do justice to England without ceasing to be Americans, and that Republicans can show respect to the destined sovereign of a great nation without abdicating their Republicanism.

The Metropolitan Post-Office.

We fear, that with the best intentions in the world, our New-York Postmaster and the Washington authorities are advancing backward in the very important matter of the metropolitan postal delivery. The practical result of the complicated system of prepayment adopted under the new arrangements now in force threatens to be a general mutiny against the Government post, and a riotous return *per fas aut nefas* to the system of private expresses. It is certainly intolerable that, after undertaking to reduce the cost and expedite the time of the postal delivery within the City limits, the Government should be found taxing the intercourse of society more heavily than before, and yet retarding its movement. As at present administered, he must be a bold man who will undertake to say what amount of money represented in Government stamps on the back of a letter dropped into one of the Government boxes at noon to-day in Wall-street, will secure its delivery in Madison-square at breakfast time to-morrow. Instances have been repeatedly brought to our notice in which notes bearing a three-cent stamp have been handed in to the person whose address they bore branded with a demand "for one cent additional." As the Government has undertaken to destroy at one blow both the business of the private expresses established in the City and the facilities which these expresses offered to the correspondence of our citizens, it is surely its duty to see that the citizens at least shall not suffer by its zeal. The New-York Post-office exists for New-York, not New-York for the Post-office. It is of very little importance comparatively to us who shall take charge of our correspondence, but of very great importance that our correspondence shall be well cared for, economically, promptly and safely. In Great Britain and France, and particularly in the former country, the Government has frankly recognized this fact, and the people of London and Paris enjoy, in consequence, a postal system which shames New-York back by the contrast into the days before Rowland Hill.

It is possible that a part, at least, of the dissatisfaction which is so widely and legitimately felt with the working of Mr. Dix's supposed "reform" may be referred to want of familiarity on the part of the Post-office administration with the details of a great city postal delivery. So far as this is true, it would seem that the Government might do the public a service, at the same time that it performed a reasonable act of private justice, by calling in to its aid the services of some of the extinguished private express agents. Mr. Boyd, whose City post had become almost an institution, has now, it appears, abandoned his intention of contesting his position with the Government, and retires altogether from the field. Why should not the Government convert so amiable an antagonist into an ally, and like the ancient Scythians, absorb into itself the strength of its defeated enemy?

American Ships and the Coolie Trade.

Dispatches relating to the emigration from Canton have been recently presented to the British Parliament, which possess considerable interest for shipowners in this country. It appears that the acts of violence and fraud connected with the Coolie trade had reached such a pitch in the Spring of 1859 as to excite a general feeling of alarm throughout the Chinese community, accompanied by a degree of effervescent popular indignation which rendered it impossible for the authorities any longer to remain inactive. Several known kidnappers were murdered in the streets by the mob of Canton, and the native merchants called loudly for the intervention of the foreign consuls to restrain the subjects of their respective governments from the acts complained of. The allied Commissioners at once instructed their police to aid in the suppression of kidnapping, and the Chinese Governor, Pih-kwei, took measures for the same purpose, at the same time authorizing the voluntary emigration of Chinese, which had been till then prohibited. Pih-kwei died before any system of legal emigration could be organized, but in November last the allied Commissioners succeeded in establishing at Canton a system which had the full consent and support of the Chinese authorities. Gov. Laon, the successor of Pih-kwei, addressed both the allied Commissioners and the foreign Consuls, requesting them to bring the subject under the notice of their respective governments, in order that they might require all their subjects or citizens engaged in the coolie trade to conduct it in future under such regulations as the foreign Consuls and the local Chinese authorities might decide upon. The British Government established a house for the reception of emigrants for the British West Indies, under the direction of Mr. Austin, who issued a public notice of the official character of his emigration, and of the conditions under which he was prepared to engage laborers. The engagement is for five years, terminable at any time after the expiration of the first year, on payment of a fair proportion of the passage money; and married emigrants are allowed to take their wives and children, free of charge, without any stipulation for their services.

Mr. Austin had no sooner inaugurated his system than Mr. Perry, the United States Consul, Mr. Vanderhoevan, the Dutch Consul, and an agent of the principal shipper of coolies to Havana, applied to Mr. Parkes, British Commissioner, for information respecting it—there being at that time seven vessels under United States, Dutch, Peruvian and Mecklenburgh colors taking in coolies at Whampoa for Havana, while Gov. Laon had declined to grant the coöperation of Chinese officers, or to carry out an official system of inspection elsewhere than at Canton. Mr. Perry had applied to the Governor for an officer to be sent to Whampoa to superintend at that anchorage the emigration carried on in American vessels; but his Excellency declared that the place was too far from Canton, and afforded too many facilities for unlawful proceedings, for the application to be granted. The Governor also sent a cruiser to Whampoa to prevent kidnapped persons being sent aboard the receiving ships, and himself made a descent upon the place, rescuing seventy-seven persons and seizing twenty-nine crimps, eighteen of whom were executed. Their confessions and the depositions of the men set at liberty were transmitted to the foreign Consuls; and Mr. Bruce, the British Plenipotentiary in China, says that they "reveal a system of fraud and violence which ought to startle the Europeans whose gold, acting on Chinese cupidity, has been the primary cause of these criminal acts." Mr. Perry also set at liberty some coolies who had been taken on board American ships at Whampoa. Laon had received information that six men, who had been kidnapped, were aboard some vessel at that place, but as he could not state the nationality of the vessel the allied Commissioners declined to interfere. Mr. Perry thereupon offered to take the informers to Whampoa and search the American ships. On board the *Messenger* he found one of the kidnapped men, and ascertained that another had been sent ashore; but no trace could be found of the other four. He liberated six men from another vessel, however, and one from a third, on their expressing their unwillingness to emigrate. On the receipt of the report of the Chinese officer who accompanied Mr Perry to Whampoa, the Governor again addressed the latter, to the effect that the facts disclosed by the visit inferred the illegal detention of numerous Chinese subjects on board American vessels, and that it was desirable that a thorough investigation should be instituted. The American vessels were, however, of too heavy a draught to cross the barrier, and it was agreed that four Chinese officers of rank, and two Chinese magistrates, should accompany Mr. Perry to Whampoa, and bring to Canton all the coolies found on board American vessels. The Chinese officers appear not to have fully acted out their instructions, for only fifty men were taken out of three vessels, the *Messenger*, the *Governor Morton*, and the *Pioneer*, although the first-named ship alone is said to have had upwards of 600 on board. About an equal number were at the same time taken out of an Oldenburg vessel. Gov. Laon refused to accept these results from his officers as an execution of the commission entrusted to them. He again wrote to Mr. Perry, requiring that the coolies remaining in the ships should be sent to Canton, and announcing that the clearance of the *Messenger*, which was about to leave for Macao, would be stopped. The result of this was that the *Messenger* immediately transhipped as many of her coolies into a small American steamer called the *Mei-lie* as the latter would hold, and the rest into native boats, whence some of the Coolies were taken by the Custom-house steamer *Cum-fa*. The Governor thereupon notified Mr. Perry that he should hold him responsible for the production of the coolies, and that until they were produced the *Messenger* should not leave Whampoa. Mr. Perry replied that he knew not where the coolies had been removed to, and that, as a question might be raised as to the right of the Governor to detain the vessel after all her coolies had been discharged, he should ask instructions from Mr. Ward. The Governor then forwarded to Mr. Ward his correspondence with Mr. Perry, and also wrote to the Portuguese Consul, protesting against the *Messenger's* coolies being received at Macao. Mr. Perry produced 95 men from another American vessel, and, as Laon required 578 to be produced, offered to place them aboard a vessel in the river pending the reference to Mr. Ward. The Governor declining to accede to this arrangement, the coolies were left ashore in charge of the Chinese authorities, and Mr. Perry departed. Two days afterwards, the Spanish Vice-Consul informed the allied Commissioners that he disapproved of the coolies being collected at Whampoa after such practice had been prohibited by the Governor, but that he could not prevent it because Mr. Vargas, for whom the coolies were collected, was protected by the United States flag. He had attested the contracts of the coolies of the *Messenger*, but had been told that the men had previously been examined and passed by Mandarins sent to Whampoa for that purpose. Mr. Perry returned from Macao with instructions from Mr. Ward to support the Chinese authorities, as far as was in his power, in suppressing kidnapping, and to detain the papers of all vessels that had not complied with the regulations for the shipment of emigrants. He communicated this result to Laon and the allied Commissioners, and the *Messenger* was detained in accordance with Mr. Ward's decision. After the lapse of a month the coolies were sent back to Whampoa, and thence to Canton, where they were examined in presence of Mr. Perry, the result being that not one of the number was willing to emigrate, and they were all set at liberty. A month afterwards, viz., in March last, an emigration dépôt was opened at Canton by Mr. Thorndyke, an American citizen, who had succeeded Mr. Vargas in the joint agency for the Cuban house of Messrs. Torrices, Ferran & Dupierris, hitherto conducted by the latter at Macao and Whampoa, and by Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co. at Hong Kong. Gov. Laon, about the same time, issued an edict authorizing emigration from Swatow. The correspondence closes with a dispatch addressed by Lord John Russel to the British Ministers at Paris, Madrid and Washington, desiring them to call the attention of the Governments to which they are respectively accredited, to the bearings of the Chinese emigration on the important question of the suppression of the Slave-trade, and the supply of labor to those parts of the world the climate of which is unsuited to white labor. It is very much to be hoped that our own Government may lose no time in arming Mr. Ward with all the means necessary for putting and keeping the American flag in China on the right side in this grave matter.

A Lost Customer.

Some sensation has just been created at Liverpool by the appearance in that port of a vessel bearing the Liberian flag. It was the *Eusebia N. Roye*, a brig well-known in New-York waters, as the property of a gentleman who had earned merited wealth by more than Yankee enterprise; and whose principal object in visiting this harbor time and again was to secure such treatment for the commerce of the only American colony as it had obtained at the hands of other important Powers. For there is nothing about Liberia that is not American. Nine-tenths of its population, even accepting the widest latitude of boundary claimed by its Government, were born in the United States; the Republic was established by Americans shocked at the evils of Slavery; and when the actual Government of the United States has African captives on its hands, it has no scruple in adding them to the population of this dependent commonwealth.

Dependent, however, it is likely to be very little longer. Capt. Roye, the owner of the vessel we have alluded to, is one of its citizens, who has hoped half despairingly that such facile communication might be opened between America and Africa, as would render the colored people of the former more willing to try the tenderness of their mother country. He was one of those who hung upon the action of Congress years ago, when the bill for the establishment of an "Ebony Line" of steamers hence to Monrovia was considered. That project failing, he proceeded to Africa, returned in command of a brig owned by himself, and on the strength of Liberian laws favorable to American commerce, under which scores of traders yearly enrich themselves on the Liberian coast, he sought such indulgence in our ports as might authorize his intercourse with this country. After repeated voyages and urgent instances at Washington, there was found to be a serious and, indeed, insurmountable difficulty in the way. The Republicans of Liberia were Black Republicans, and Capt. Roye himself, with all his intelligence and enterprise, was a black man. Had he been a pirate, or an envoy of a slave-trading Bey of Tunis, there would have been no difficulty in according that reciprocity which his community was entitled to claim. But with the drawbacks referred to, all argument and all precedent were vain. Capt. Roye could only trade with the country of his birth on the footing of the least favored nations. Justly indignant, and wholly discouraged by such treatment, the two or three bottoms representing Liberian commerce have now abandoned the idea of traffic with America, and are opening trade with Great Britain, where their claims to equitable consideration are admitted, and where their infant enterprise will not be strangled by the malicious but Herculean grasp of the parent Republic. England, with her usual keen commercial sagacity, has not only constituted Monrovia a port of call for her African postal steamers, but has made such treaties with Liberia as encourage closer commercial intercourse. Perhaps this liberality may be partly due to a calculation of the future functions of Liberia as a cotton-growing region, or it may be simply a demonstration of the regard, different from ours, in which John Bull holds the negro race. Yet, upon any interpretation, we are the losers; and we should not be surprised if in the withdrawal of the advantages now enjoyed by our shipping, naval and mercantile, on the Liberian coast, this Government were soon to be made to realize the consequences of its senseless prejudices and unstatesmanlike folly.

The Gas Question.

The price of gas, in this City, is altogether too high. Since the reduction, three or four years ago, from $3 to the present rate, the economies of the manufacture have made no small progress, and the charge for this extensively-used article being now higher in New-York than in Boston, Philadelphia, and some other cities, the public will not be surprised to learn that our Gas Companies are beginning to feel the pressure from without, especially as considerable excitement has been recently produced relative to gas exactions, and one or two new Companies are starting up and threatening to put an end to the long-enjoyed monopoly. The Manhattan Company has just referred the price of gas to a Special Committee, and there is little doubt of an early change. Two dollars per thousand cubic feet is the rate which will probably be fixed. A lower price has in some quarters been looked for. But, so long as most of the coal distilled has to be brought here from mines 3,000 miles off, there is but little chance of any but inferior coal-gas being supplied in this City, at a price below that we have named. In London the rate charged is about $1 08, and as most of our gas-making requisites have to be purchased in Europe, the first cost of gas here amounts, at present, to about twice as much as in the capital of Great Britain. If, then, our Gas Companies will supply a pure, rich article, at $2, the public, in the existing state of the manufacture, will not be disposed to complain, and the increased consumption induced cannot fail to render the change advantageous to all parties. Until coal-gas is discarded, and we see the general introduction of some method for the cheap production of illuminating gas from other materials, a further decrease in price can scarcely fail to involve some mischievous falling off in quality.

Considering the nature of those abominable compounds, offensive in odor, hurtful to health, corroding to metallic surfaces, mischievous to gilding, and destructive to ornamental furniture, which in Europe and in this country have sometimes been sold as illuminating gas, the consumers will not allow the cheapening of the article here to detract from its purity. Let us have gas at the lowest remunerative prices; but by no means give us any but the best. Those subtle poisons which are present in coal-gas from the instant of its generation are set free by the process of combustion, if not previously got rid of. Whether perceived or not by our senses, these active miasmatic agents mingle with the air, permeate the lungs, predispose to disease, and sap the foundations of life. At whatever cost, such mephitic superfluities should be taken out of the material used to give light in our offices, sick-rooms, and hospitals, in our churches, our theatres, and our homes.

Let us not be misunderstood. We are not complaining of the quality of the gas supplied in this City. Our object is merely to give due prominence to an important aspect of the gas question, and in anticipation of a diminution of price, to demand, in the interest of the public, an adherence to the present high standard both of brilliancy and purity. Every person conversant with the subject is aware that the Companies of New-York, by availing themselves of the skill and knowledge of eminent chemists, and by other fit means, have acquired the reputation of producing an illuminating agent of superior excellence, while the price has been gradually lowered from ten dollars to one-fourth of that price. An easy demonstration establishes the fact that New-York gas is richer in illuminating properties than that supplied in Paris or London; and photometric tests prove that a thousand cubic feet of ordinary London gas will give no more light than two-thirds of that quantity of the gas used here. This superiority our consumers will on no terms sacrifice. For it is both a public benefit and a result of the introduction of more perfect and more economical processes of manufacture. By that untiring energy which is a prominent characteristic of our countrymen, by able management, a vast capital, a progressive policy, and the use of every valuable improvement discovered in America or in Europe, the Gas Companies of the City of New-York have taken a position second to none in the world. Hence they are becoming the frequent resort of those who seek the most complete information, and the most reliable schools for training in this specialty.

While granting all this, however, to the genius and enterprise of our gas companies, we must remind them how important it is in the present new phase of their existence that all fit and possable concessions should be freely made to the public. The best results will inevitably follow if these companies will adopt in their commercial relations the same liberal policy which has made them great and prosperous in their internal operations. And there cannot be a doubt that the present time is singularly favorable for the inauguration of this policy. Let them not forget that consumers are waiting with some impatience to hear an early confirmation of the report that the charge for meters is to be discontinued. The tide of public opinion sets strongly against this action. And although the meter-rent is not contrary to law, still the gas companies will do well to forego a source of revenue which is so unpopular, and so offensive to their customers.

Minor Topics.

—Sundry correspondents are very anxious to know how the *Great Eastern* "gets over" our coasting laws, and converts herself into a passenger vessel between American ports. We can only presume that the leviathan slips over our laws as she slips over our bar, by American aid. Mr. Murphy pilots her over the one; the general good-will of the public probably carries her over the other. Still, as the Directors have done their best to destroy this general good-will, it may be worth while to take the matter up solemnly, and send the said Directors home again without their ship, "forfeited for violation of the American revenue laws." Once in our power, we might give the splendid vessel a thorough cleaning, refit and refurnish her throughout with American elegance and comfort, and then with music and a grand ball politely present her, in the name of the Republic, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his return trip.

—The British Volunteers have already had a little Crimean experience of their own. In their haste to distinguish themselves, a large force of these valiant youths, before they had well mastered their company and battalion drill, went out for a grand sham-fight and a brigade field-day, in the vicinity of London. The Horse-Guards kindly sent a "regular General" to see that they made no dangerous blunders in the way of manœuvring and firing, but their own commander, Lord Ranelagh, took charge of their Commissariat. The results, depicted as follows by a victim, were not less fearful than those of the *Great Eastern* excursion:

> "The gallant fellows made a long journey, did some hard fighting for the glory of their commander, and then suddenly discovered that their rations were not forthcoming. No wonder that many fainted. Perhaps his lordship had reflected that to starve the soldiers under you is the way to be made a K C B.; but this only holds good in the regular service, and he may usefully be warned not to usurp the peculiar privileges of rank and experience. After all, there were 3,000 pounds of cooked beef on the ground; but the volunteers marched by it, and around it, and almost over it, and did not get the benefit of it, simply because it was nobody's business to point out its concealed presence."

It is "sweet to die for one's country," but to faint for want of beef at a sham-fight is a deplorable doom for young and tender patriots.

—The believers in the supernatural and the worshipers of coincidence, who are numerous enough in these days of spiritual tables and evangelical boot-jacks to be spoken of with respect, will be interested to learn that almost at the very moment when Lord Elphinstone, the late Governor of Bombay, was dying in London, a telegram was received *vid* Muscat announcing the loss in the Persian Gulf of an Indian sloop-of-war which bore his name.

—The finest writing about the *Great Eastern* that we have yet seen is the following, from the New-York correspondent of the Auburn *Advertiser*. In its way, it is unapproachable:

> "She is Empress of the waves—Neptune may vacate his throne of coral, and throw his trident on the rocks, and old ocean may break like a great heart upon the shore—for the *Great Eastern* can ride in unshaken triumph through her heaving billows."

Let the great ship carry this certificate back to England, and the misfortunes of the Cape May trip will be forgotten. If Britannia does not still rule the wave, it is no fault of the Auburn paper or its correspondent.

Unpublished Letter of Washington.

There was sold, on July 21st, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, in London, at the conclusion of the sale of the library of the late Mr. E. A. Crowninshield, of Boston, a most interesting and extensive collection of American autographs, including several of Washington, Adams, Arnold, Franklin, Gates, Putnam, and other great men of the era of Independence. The gem of the collection, however, was an unpublished letter of Gen. Washington, of even greater historical interest than the one which was sold a short time since, in the same rooms, for £15. It is addressed to Hon. R. Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, and is dated Winchester, Oct. 17, 1753. Washington was at that time a Captain in the British service, his commission as Major being dated Oct. 31, in the same year. The French had, at that time, formed the design of uniting Canada and Louisiana, and inclosing the British colonies in America by means of drawing the Indian tribes under their influence. Washington was deputed by Gov. Dinwiddie to remonstrate against the alleged encroachment and violation of treaty obligations. The interesting letter to which we have to call attention, was written before he received that mission, and evinces the far-seeing policy of the future first President of the United States. The letter is as follows:

"Honorable Sir: Last night, by return of the express who went to Capt. Montour, I received the inclosed from Mr. Harris, at Susquehana. I think no means should be neglected to preserve what few Indians still remain in our interest, for which reason I shall sent Mr. Gist, as soon as he arrives, which I expect will be to-day, to Harris' Ferry, in hopes of engaging and bringing with him the Belt of Wampum and other Indians at that place; and I shall further desire him to send an Indian express to Andrew Montour, to try if he can be brought along with him. In however trifling light the French attempting to alienate the affections of our Southern Indians may at first sight appear, I must look upon it as a thing of the utmost consequence, that requires our greatest and most immediate attention. I have often wondered at not hearing that this was attempted before, and had it noted, among other memoranda, to acquaint your honor of when I should come down. The French policy in treating with Indians is so prevalent, that I should not been the least surprised were they to engage the Cherokees, Cuttabas, &c., unless timely and vigorous measures is taken to prevent it. A pusillanimous behavior would ill suit the times, and trusting tor taders and common interpreters, (who will sell their integrity to the highest bidder,) may prove the destruction of these affairs. I therefore think that, if a person of distinction, acquainted with their language, is to be found, his price should be come to at any rate; if no such can be had, a man of sense and character, to conduct the Indians to any council that may be held, or to superintend any other matters, will be extremely necessary. It is impertinent, I own, in me to offer my opinions on these matters when better judges may direct, but my steady and hearty zeal in the cause, and the great impositions I have known practised by the traders, &c., upon these occasions would not suffer me to be quite silent. I have heard from undoubted authority, that some of the Cherokees that have been introduced as Sachems and Princes by the interpreters, (who share their presents and profits,) have been no other than common hunters and bloodthirsty villains. We have no accounts yet of the militia from Fairfax, &c. This day I march with about one hundred men to Fort Cumberland. Yesterday, by an express, I was informed of the arrival of eighty odd recruits to Fredericksburgh, which I have ordered to proceed to this place, but for want of the regularity being observed, by which I should know where every officer, &c., ought to be, my orders are only conditional. Galway's confused. Whatever necessarys your Honor gets below I should be glad to have them sent to Alexandria, from whence they come much more handy than from Fredericksburgh; besides, as provisions are lodged there, and none at the other place, it will be best for the men to be all sent there that is any ways convenient, for we have met with insuperable difficulty at Fredericksburgh, in our march from here, by the neglect of the Com., who is at this time greatly wanted here. Therefore, I hope your Honor will order him up immediately.

I am, Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The letter is plainly written, and occupies four pages quarto. In the foregoing copy the capitals, punctuations, orthography and grammar of the original have been followed, but the numerous abreviations used have been avoided, as tending to confuse the reader. The autograph realized £11, and was purchased by Mr. Trubner, the American and foreign bookseller, of "the Row." The aggregate proceeds of the nine days' sale of American books and autographs amounted to £4,826, the autographs producing £154, which, considering their number and importance, makes the price paid by Mr. Trubner for his relic of Washington appear larger than it does by comparison with that realized by the other autographs of the illustrious patriot.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MAJOR FAIRCHILD, OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

To-day it becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Brevet-Major Morton Fairchild, one of the New-York Volunteers. Major Fairchild attained his rank in the service for exemplary bravery during the Mexican War. He rose from the ranks, and was deemed by many worthy of the much coveted Jackson Medal, left by the hero of New-Orleans for the bravest man from New-York in the war succeeding his death. On the occasion of the contest before the Common Council Committee, in this City, for the possession of the medal, Major Fairchild advocated the merits of a fellow-soldier, and modestly declined to forward his own claims. Major Fairchild was a member of the Scott Life Guard, and of the Order of Odd Fellows, and held a position for some time in the Custom-House. He has been ailing for several years, never having completely recovered from the effects of the Mexican climate. He was 54 years of age at the time of his death. The members of the various organizations with which he was connected, meet at the Eighth Regiment Armory this evening, to make arrangements for the funeral, which takes place on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Governor's Room, City Hall.

Letter from Mrs. John Brown.—The *Anglo African* publishes the following letter from Mrs. John Brown:

North Elba, July 25, 1860.

Dear Sir: Your letter of inquiry came to hand last night. I have never received one cent from Hayti; neither do I know anything about the contributions of the people of that island. I think it very wrong to report such things as have been going the rounds of the papers. I have never received any such amounts as the papers have stated. I frequently have letters applying to me for the loan of money, which, if the truth was known, I think would not be sent.

Yours truly, MARY A. BROWN.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WORK ORDERED BY THE CROTON BOARD TO BE STOPPED—MORE STEAM ENGINES—DEATH OF MAJOR FAIRCHILD—THE JAPANESE RECEPTION BILL—SPIRITED DEBATE—ONE VOTE WANTED—THE $20,000 FIRE ESCAPE BILL.

In the temporary absence of the President, Mr. SHAW was called to the Chair, and the routine business of the evening was commenced.

A resolution was referred directing the Croton Board to desist from all further proceedings in the matter of laying the new three and four feet pipes from the Receiving Reservoir at Eighty-sixth-street to the Distributing Reservoir in Forty-second-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

The Street Commissioner was called on to report why he had not advertised for proposals for building a steam engine for Hose Company No. 5.

A reconsideration of the resolution directing the Croton Board to stay proceedings in the laying of pipe in the Fifth-avenue, was had, and the resolution was adopted, thus stopping one of the most important and necessary works in the City, and awaiting the tardy action of contractors, the resolution being so worded as to prohibit the future prosecution of the work without a contract.

It appears, however, that a resolution had previously been passed, directing the Board to proceed with the work without contract, and they were about to commence the work on Monday.

Mr. DECKER strongly opposed the passage of the resolution, for the alleged reason that if "certain parties" could have secured certain employment on the work, no such resolution would have been offered. It was evident to him that there was "a negro in the fence."

Mr. LENT also opposed the adoption of the resolution on the ground of the great damage which might accrue to the City. The resolution was adopted, without a division.

A communication was received from the acting Mayor, announcing the death of Major MORTON FAIRCHILD, of the New-York Volunteers.

Mr. HOGAN offered a series of resolutions complimentary to the deceased, directing the Common Council to attend the funeral, and appropriating the sum of $500 to defray the funeral expenses, which was referred to a Committee of three.

Mr. PINCKNEY, in view of the solemn occasion, and the fact that the "special order" of the night, the $105,000, was about to come up, moved an adjournment, but it was voted down indignantly and by a large majority.

The special order, the Japanese bill, was then reached, and the communication from the Comptroller having been read, Mr. PINCKNEY moved to lay the paper over until next Monday, which was voted down. He then demanded a division of the question, insisting on taking up the sums in the Comptroller's communication item by item. The Chair decided that he could only so move as an amendment, and Mr. PINCKNEY then proceeded to speak on the communication, and his first subject of attack was on the salaries for the "Legislative Department," $10,000, being that much increase over last year. Next he spoke on the appropriation for printing and binding for the Common Council $55,000, being $115,000 for that work for the year, and contended that such an amount was uncalled for, unnecessary and oppressive; and he could find no good ground for an increase of $55,000 in one year for this single item. Mr. PINCKNEY spoke at length on these items. He next addressed himself to the "Mickle & Carville" fire escape, and the appropriation of $20,000 therefor, asserting that the matter was *ground* through, and the firemen would not give 25 cents for it. It had never been practically tested except at the Pewter Mug one day, and as for it being patented, such was not the case.

The next subject was the $105,000 for the Japanese Embassy, and on this his remarks were deservedly severe. He alluded to the storm of public indignation raised as to this enormous squandering of the public money, and predicted that at the next meeting of the Legislature the Common Council would be wiped out of existence, to which several hearty *Amens* were responded very audibly.

Mr. PINCKNEY next went into an extended analysis of the possible amount expended as follows, which he contended was abundantly extravagant:

Board for 72 persons at $5 per day	$3,000
Board for 6 Naval Officers	420
Liquor Bill at $280 per day	3,360
Coach hire, $180 per day	1,200
Coaches at reception	1,000
Coaches at departure	1,000
Use of steamboat	500
Music and refreshments	1,000
Rosettes, gloves, &c.	480
Total	$11,960

leaving a balance of $93,000 for the expenses of the ball, and he protested in the name of the tax-payers against the payment of such an outrageous bill until they had an opportunity to know for what they were paying. He denounced the whole affair as a barefaced imposition, and came as near being personal as was consistent with official propriety.

He then moved to lay the matter over until the Committee on the Reception had made some report, but it was voted down, by a vote of 11 to 8. He then moved to refer the matter to a Special Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, which was also voted down, by 12 to 10.

Mr. LENT, one of the Committee, then spoke in favor of the appropriation. He insisted that the Committee had acted in good faith and with honor throughout; that the occasion was one which called for an extraordinary display, as it was one which had never occurred before and never would come again. He was proud to say that he was a member of the Committee, but he could say on his conscience that he had not committed an act against his conscience, his God, or his constituents. He claimed that the expenses of the ball were necessary, and not unusual. He did not believe that one single dollar had been improperly expended and he defended the Committee as well as himself, against the attacks of the Press. As for the bill of Mr. LELAND, that gentleman had assured him that every item in his bill was correct, fair, and fairly charged, and he could so prove. He did not deny that mistakes had been made, but he repudiated in the most vehement terms the assertion that the Committee had arranged to receive a percentage on the bills.

Mr. SHAW also defended the appropriations asked for, explaining that the additional $10,000 for legislative salaries was in consequence of the increase in the salaries of Aldermen and Councilmen.

As to the Mickle & Carville fire-escape, he read a letter from the Fire Commissioners, indorsing its value in the highest terms.

As to the gloves and white hats, commented on by the Press, he said that no member of the Committee wore either gloves or hats which were not paid for by themselves, and he repudiated the charge made by the Press that each member of the Committee had received six dozen pairs of gloves each, as being false and without the least foundation in truth. He defended the course of the Committee throughout, claiming that the City of New-York had never witnessed a reception and entertainment so sumptuously got up—so numerously attended, nor one at which so perfect order was preserved throughout. He was ready to face the music—to defend the acts of the Committee, and to stand by all they had done, for they had been guided by a sole desire to do proper honor to the Embassy, such as was due from the greatest commercial City of the Western World. He believed that if appealed to, and the facts properly set forth, the merchant princes of the City, and the tax-payers would gladly pay the $105,000 rather than have such continual harping upon this matter. He had no doubt that History would do the Committee and the Common Council a little justice. If it was not for the Japanese matter the Press would have had nothing to write about, and the people no excitement. He closed by moving a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in the appropriation.

Mr. PINCKNEY again opposed the report, and stated that when the subject was first broached to the Board by the communication from the Mayor, he was appointed on the Committee but withdrew by permission of the Board, and was then approached by the proprietor of a hotel as large, as well conducted, and as sumptuously furnished as the Metropolitan, who offered to give the use of one entire wing of his house for the Embassy, with parlors and every other convenience for *five dollars* per day, each man, and upon that offer he had based his calculations of the expenses.

Mr. LENT again warmly and earnestly defended the report, and expressed the hope that if Mr. CHATFIELD could substantiate the charges made by him, the proper papers would be sent at once to the Grand Jury, and any or every member of the Committee against whom they might be proven, subjected to richly merited punishment.

The report was then put to the vote and lost—ayes 17, noes 6.

AYES—Bogert, President, Shannon, Burns, Hogan, Bauich, Van Tine, Rollwagon, Costello, McConnell, Munson, Van Wart, Shaw, Campbell, Lent, McCarty.

NOES—Perley, Kane, Trotter, Pinckney, Allen, Decker.

Mr. HOGAN moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and the matter goes over until Tuesday, when the missing one will possibly be forthcoming, as it requires eighteen votes to appropriate money.

Some few awards of contracts were confirmed, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HALF-CENTURY SERMON OF REV. DR. SPRING, OF THE BRICK CHURCH.—To-morrow, Rev. Dr. GARDNER SPRING, of the Old Brick Church, once in Beekman-street, but now of the church corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, will, in the latter edifice, preach his "*half-century*" sermon. Such a discourse falls to the lot of few ministers to deliver, or of few congregations to hear. Dr. SPRING has been so intimately connected with the growth of the City, so familiar with its changes and improvements, so intimate with its inhabitants—(how many of them he has seen buried!)—and has done such good service, not alone as a devoted minister of religion for fifty years, but as a man of education, progress, science, philanthropy, and whatever else is honorable during all that time, that he is entitled to be considered one of the most notable living "man-marks" of Manhattan Island. That his church to-morrow morning will be crowded, and that all that survive of the friends of half a century will be present, will be a matter of course. Every true New-Yorker who honors himself, will honor Dr. SPRING on this occasion.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—On Friday evening, JOSEPH DULACE, residing at No. 91 Greene-street, was seriously injured in consequence of having been thrown from a wagon in which he was riding through Henry-street. His horse ran away at a furious rate of speed, but was secured before further mischief was done.... Mrs. HAZLEMAN, residing at No. 124 Tenth-street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from injuries received by falling through a skylight of the house adjoining that in which she lived.... A man named JOHN ENGLEBRADT, residing on Staten Island, slipped from a Second-avenue car and fell beneath the wheels. Both his legs were fractured, and he received other injuries, which will probably result in his death. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE FISHING BANKS.—If any member of the "Can't Get Away Club" is at a loss for a day's enjoyment, he can find it to his heart's content by taking an excursion of a few hours to the "Fishing Banks," on board the steamers which ply there daily, carrying crowds of health and pleasure seekers. The trip alone, with the advantage of the bracing sea-air, is worth the money demanded for the day's excursion;—but where porgies, sea-bass and black fish, *ad libitum*, are added, (provided they allow themselves to be caught,) the pleasure of the day is rendered complete. The steamer *Croton* plies to the grounds daily.

CONSECRATION OF A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—The new synagogue recently erected by the congregation B'nai Israel, on the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, being the same building formerly occupied as a Baptist church, and remodeled for a synagogue, will be consecrated to-morrow. The ceremonies will be of an interesting and imposing character. Several hundred children, dressed in white, will distribute flowers during the exercises. A large choir is engaged, and has been for some time past practicing for the occasion. Several State and City officials have been invited to attend the consecration.

STATEN ISLAND COMMISSION.—The Staten Island damage drags its slow length along. Yesterday the Commissioners considered the claim of JACOB JOURNEAY for loss of furniture, including damage to a piano, and for coals destroyed in the conflagration. The claim of the Commissioners of Emigration was also resumed, and several architects were examined as to the value of the buildings destroyed. The estimates were, for the six boatmen's houses, $7,500; assistant physician's residence, $4,500; female, or lower hospital, $26,500; the St. Nicholas hospital, $30,500, and the small-pox hospital $7,500.

THE DECEASE OF CAPT. CRABTREE.—The flags on the City Hall were placed at half-mast yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of Capt. CRABTREE, Vice-President of the Commissioners of Emigration. The Captain was buried yesterday afternoon, from the Church of All Souls, (Dr. BELLOWS',) Fourth-avenue. Most of the captains in port, with a large number of our influential citizens, were among the mourners. The remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

RISING STAR HISTRIONIC UNION.—At a quarterly meeting of this Union, held on Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, 1860, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing season: F. J. Stevens, President; Joseph M. Dickens, Vice-President; Joseph A. Pollock, Manager; Peter C. Florence, Assistant Manager; Charles Winham, Prompter; Wm. C. Miller, Recording Secretary; Hamilton Johnston, Corresponding Secretary; G. W. Anderson, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—The Board met yesterday afternoon and dismissed from the Department JOHN T. WILLIAMS, of the First Precinct, and JOHN L. FLYNN, of the Fourth. SAMUEL LENT, patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—Steamship *Bremen*, for Southampton and Bremen, sails at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, not being able to cross the bar before 4 P. M. The mail closes at the Post-office at 12½ P. M.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF SALUTING THE GREAT EASTERN

On Monday evening, soon after the *Great Eastern* started on her unhappy excursion to Cape May, a salute was fired in her honor from the steamer *Montgomery*, at Pier No. 4 North River. While reloading the cannon, the person having charge of the vent withdrew his thumb from the hole, and the cartridge immediately exploded, injuring HENRY JONES, who was ramming it home, so severely, that his death resulted yesterday at the New-York Hospital. WALTER McCARTHY and another man were also badly hurt at the same time, but they are fast recovering. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body of JONES, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of this City, 40 years of age, and was employed on board the *Montgomery*.

DEATH BY A FALL FROM A STAGE.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of THOMAS DOYLE, an Irishman, 60 years of age, who fell, on Wednesday evening, from the top of one of the Spring-street line of stages, as it was passing through South-street, and received fatal injuries. The driver testified that deceased appeared to be sober when he got upon the stage, and after riding a block he fell off, but he knew of no cause for the accident.

Police Reports.

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Officer Thomas, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday apprehended Timothy Hinchey, a laborer employed in a sugar refinery in Montgomery-street, on a charge of having one wife more than the law allows. It is alleged that in April last he was married in this City to one Mary Morrissey, when his first wife was still living at Clinton, Middlesex Co., Conn. The accused was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer.

OBTAINING MONEY BY MEANS OF FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

A man named Juan Vantrell was arrested yesterday morning, and held for trial by Justice KELLY, on a complaint for false pretences preferred by Scheftel & Co., of No. 138 William-street, from whom he obtained $60 by representing that he had been sent to borrow the amount for Mr. Simon Kaufman.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Frightful Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

A MAN KILLED AND TWO OTHERS INJURED.

Yesterday morning a train of cars on the Long Island Railroad, which left Syosset shortly after 7 o'clock, when near New-Brooklyn at 9½, ran over a cow which came on the track. The locomotive was thrown off, and ran tearing along about 100 yards, when it fell over on the side and became an entire wreck. A milk car, next the locomotive, was also thrown off, and an adjoining baggage car completely crushed. There were three passenger cars, of which the most forward was turned upon end and broken. JAMES LYNCH, 30 years of age, the fireman, was thrown under the engine and killed. DAVID ELDER, the engineer, was struck on the back, and it is thought fatally injured. SAMUEL CHESHIRE, conductor, was on the platform of one of the passenger cars when the accident happened, and was thrown against a brake-wheel, and severely, though not seriously, injured. No other personal damage resulted beyond a few bruises. The escape of the passengers, 125 in number, was very narrow. The fireman, LYNCH, who was killed, lived at Jamaica, and leaves a little child. Through the energetic movements of Mr. MORRIS, the President of the Company, the track was cleared in two or three hours after the accident. One side of it is torn up for several hundred feet.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—ROBERT LECKIE yesterday morning attempted suicide at the Union Hotel in Liberty-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found in his room with his windpipe severed and deep cuts on his left elbow and both wrists. He was taken to the Medical and Surgical Institute in Washington-street, and attended by Dr. BANER. It is thought he will recover, notwithstanding the serious nature of his wounds. He is a Scotchman, somewhat advanced in life. He was at one time an importer, and at another a broker in New-York. He has latterly suffered from pecuniary trouble, which fact probably stimulated him to the nearly fatal act. He has a brother formerly connected with the East India service.

POLITICAL.—The following delegates to the Breckinridge Convention at Syracuse, on the 7th inst., have been chosen:

District.
1—Joseph Wilson; alternate, Jno. Voorhies.
2—Jas. Corbey; alternate, Michael Flanigan.
3—Richard A. Bishop; alternate, Dan'l D. Miller.
4—B. Sawyer; alternate, Jesse M. Folk.
5—S. D. Morris; alternate, Peter Clemitson.
6—R. W. Allen; alternate, Jno. Lewis.
7—Jas. H. Hutchins; alternate, Edwin S. Ralphs.

SHIP LAUNCH.—This day EDWARD LUPTON will launch, at 11½ o'clock, from his yard, foot of F-street, Greenpoint, a first-class bark of 500 tons, to be called the *D. Colden Murray*, for whose line of Galveston packets she is intended.

ITEMS.—On Thursday night a fire-balloon fell on the roof of Mr. CARHART'S house, No. 171 South Eighth-street, E. D., to which it set fire. It was extinguished with little damage.... The house of Mr. FORMAN, corner of Willoughby and Adelphi streets, was entered on Thursday night by thieves, who stole several articles of property.... A fluid lamp exploded in a house corner of Hubert and Smith streets, E. D., on Thursday night, when Mr. SAVAGE LUNG was horribly burned.

Hudson River Items.

THE LATE INCENDIARY FIRES AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—Two or three attempts have been made by incendiaries to set buildings on fire at Poughkeepsie, since the late destructive ones in that city, but without success. On one occasion they were chased by a man who caught them in the act of setting fire to a building at the lower landing, but they outran him and escaped. The two who were arrested for cutting the hose have since been let out on bail. Two or three nights since, a man was prowling about the stables at the corner of Washington and Lafayette streets. He was spoken to twice but did not answer, when a pistol was fired at him without effect. Before he could be fired upon again he had turned the corner of the building and escaped. A dog which he had with him at the time, first gave the alarm. Owing to the late serious fires in this city, a number of night watchmen have been employed to watch property, and it is probable that if any incendiary now makes his appearance in Poughkeepsie, he will meet with a very warm reception. Many of those who were burned out have started business again. There has been considerable talk of late of procuring a steam fire-engine for the city. The following notice is posted all over Poughkeepsie:

"FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Common Council of Poughkeepsie offer a reward of $500 for the conviction of any person or persons who have set fire to any building within the past month, as all the fires which have occurred in this city during that time, have undoubtedly been the work of incendiaries."

SUICIDE OF A LADY.—Mrs. FOWLER, wife of Mr. THOMAS FOWLER, residing at Kingston, Ulster County, purchased a quantity of arsenic a few days since. Two or three evenings after, she entered her husband's saloon, and ordered a bottle of soda-water in one of the boxes. This was brought her, when she dissolved a portion of the arsenic, and drank it off. She then returned home, and was shortly afterwards taken with vomiting, and confessed that she had taken poison. A physician was sent for, but she expired about 2 o'clock on the following morning. Her husband was absent at the time. No cause is assigned for the commission of the act.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. JAMES DEVLIN, an old resident of Rondout, Ulster County, was found dead in bed a few mornings since. The day previous he had been working very hard in a hot sun. In the morning his wife found him lifeless. An inquest was held by Coroner DUBOIS, and the Jury returned a verdict of death caused by extreme fatigue and excessive labor. He was 61 years of age.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

HARLEM VS. EUREKA, OF NEWARK.

The game which was begun on a former occasion between these Clubs having been brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion by the rain, they met yesterday afternoon to settle the mooted question of superior skill; and after the full number of innings had been played out, it was shown that the Harlems had concluded to export the ball—the pledge of victory—to New-Jersey, the first one they have been compelled to deliver up this season. The Eurekas won golden opinions from the spectators for their brilliant fielding and successful batting, and the general opinion was they were inferior to no Club save the Excelsior, of Brooklyn. At any rate, they will never make a bad show against any players, and victory can be wrested from them only by strong and well-sustained exertions in the field and at the bat. On their side, all played creditably; but among the most prominent features of their fielding may be mentioned the base play of Northrup and Pennington, the former of whom made a very fine fly catch; the success of Collins at centre field, Linen's pitching, Van Houten's fielding as short stop, and Rogers' catching. Their batting was heavy and wonderfully safe, and when once started, they heaped up the runs quickly and surely, as in the third and eighth innings. Rogers, Linen and Van Houten were most fortunate in this respect, but Pennington, Collins and Northrop were scarcely inferior. Two fine home runs must be credited to Collins, one to Oliver and one to Van Houten, the last clearing the three bases of their occupants. On the Harlem side neither their fielding nor batting were fully up to the mark, though neither was positively bad, the only show of strong batting being made in the third and last innings, when they seemed to enter into it with hearty good will. In the field Liscomb, Marsh, Robertson, Freeborn and Hughes excelled, while Mackellar and Marsh were most successful, the latter making a home run.

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Freeborn, c. f.	3	2	Pennington, 2d b.	4	4
Liscomb, 2d b.	4	2	Davison, l. f.	3	4
Hyatt, r. f.	3	2	Rogers, c.	1	5
Mackellar, c.	2	3	Van Houten, short	2	4
Hughes, short	2	3	Linen, p.	2	5
Robertson, l. f.	4	1	Collins, c. f.	3	4
Marsh, 1st b.	2	2	Northrop, 1st b.	3	4
Lunn, 3d b.	4	1	Price, r. f.	6	1
Thompson, p.	3	2	Oliver, 3d b.	3	3
Total		18	Total		34

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Harlem	1	0	5	0	1	1	0	2	8	— 18
Eureka	0	5	12	4	1	0	1	11	0	— 34

UMPIRE—Mr. W. L. Hudson, of the Manhattan Club. SCORERS—Harlem, Mr. Thomas Bell; Eureka; Mr. C. Van Name.

Cricket.

THE UNITED STATES VS. CANADA.

The annual match between Canada and the United States will take place on Monday and Tuesday next, Aug. 6 and 7, on the New-York and Manhattan's Cricket-ground, Fox Hill, Hoboken. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock. As the ground is not inclosed, no charge for admission to the ground can be made.

ST. GEORGE *vs.* MONTREAL.

The annual match between the St. George Cricket Club, of New-York, and the Montreal Cricket Club, of Montreal, Canada, will be played in the St. George's inclosed ground, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on the 9th and 10th of August.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Sixty-sixth Anniversary at Williams College.

SERMONS, ORATIONS AND ADDRESSES—LIST OF DECEASED ALUMNI, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

Commencement exercises are passing, as I write, with more than usual *éclát*. They opened with a Baccalaureate sermon, last Sunday, at 11 A. M., by President HOPKINS. His topic was, "Economy in Nature suggestive of Economy in Human Life. 'Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost.'" In the afternoon Rev. Dr. WALTER CLARKE preached a sermon, on "The dominion of the Saints over the Earth." On Sunday evening Rev. Mr. MANNING preached the annual discourse before the Mills' Theological Society. On Monday evening a concert was given by the Doring Band, of Troy. On Tuesday morning an address was delivered before the Williams' Society Alumni, by HENRY N. FIELD, editor of the New-York *Evangelist*. It was eloquent and instructive, and was followed by a poem by CHAS. EMERSON. In the afternoon, GEORGE SUMNER, of Boston, delivered an oration before the United Adelphic Society, a combination of the three literary organizations of which the College boasts, and the evening was devoted to the moonlight Prize Rhetorical Exhibition. The prizes were awarded to Messrs. BROWN of the Freshman, TITUS of the Sophomore, and DANA of the Junior Class. The orations delivered on these occasions are original, thus constituting a "Commencement" of the younger classes.

The Alumni had their annual social gathering this morning. The following necrological list for 1859–60 was read:

Names.	Class.
Hon. Henry C. Martindale, M. C.	1800
Rev. Urban Hitchcock	1806
Hon. Patrick Boyd	1809
Rev. Harvey Coe	1811
Hon. Job Pierson	1811
Rev. Flavel S. Gaylord	1816
Rev. Daniel T. Wood	1824
Hon. John S. Robinson	1824
Hon. Robert McLellan	1825
Elais Van Conter	1835
Geo. C. Martin	1847
Rev. Jos. C. Foster	1849
Ephraim L. Lincoln	1855
Benton W. Cole	1857

After the adjournment of the Alumni the Commencement Exercises were in order. The following is the programme:

MORNING.

PRAYER, by Rev. Dr. HOPKINS.
SALUTATORY ORATION IN LATIN—E. HOOKER, Fairhaven, Vt.
ORATION—*The Ruling Passion in Death*—T. B. WOOD, Smithtown, N. Y.
ORATION—*The Symmetrical Man*—J. B. LADD, Boston.
ORATION—*Unconscious Teaching*—B. J. HALL, South Adams.
ORATION—*The Study of Language*—R. E. BEECHER, North Brookfield.
ORATION—*Sympathy with Universal Truth*—J. L. LAMBERT, Salem, N. Y.
ORATION—*Opposition Conducive to Growth*—W. S. LANGDON, Monterey.
PHILOSOPHICAL ORATION—G. R. LEAVITT, Lowell.
ORATION—*Utility of Beauty*—GILES BABCOCK, New-York City.
ORATION—*Carlysle, and his Political Philosophy*—S. W. COOPER, Albany, N. Y.
ORATION—*Lessons of History*—G. G. DEWEY, Northampton.
HISTORICAL ORATION—*The Genius of Ireland*—J. C. OLMSTED, Yonkers, N. Y.
ORATION—*The Higher Christian Life*—S. W. PRATT, 2D, Livonia, N. Y.
ORATION—*The Degeneracy of American Politics*—J. M. PAUL, Philadelphia, Penn.
ORATION—*Man, the Product of his Age*—J. H. KNOX, Rock Island, Ill.
CLASSICAL ORATION—*Julian, the Apostate*—J. M. BARKER, Pittsfield.
ORATION—*Posthumous Fame*—L. H. HAZELTINE, Jamestown, N. Y.
ORATION—*The Coleoptera*—J. A. FAY, Elizabeth, N. J.
ORATION—*Innovation*—W. G. DONALDSON, Barrytown, N. Y.
NATURAL HISTORY ORATION—W. W. CHAPIN, Somers, Conn.

AFTERNOON.

ORATION—*The American Citizen*—H. LEAVITT, East Charlemont.
ORATION—*The Spirit of Reform*—W. D. SPALDING, Enfield, Conn.
POEM—*The Polar Sea*—C. W. JENKINS, Falmouth.
ORATION—*National University*—J. C. GREENOUGH, Westfield.
ORATION—*Discipline through Conflict*—D. S. PHILLIPS, Bennington, Vt.
ESTHETICAL ORATION—*Repose the Type of Divine Permanence*—J. W. HYDE, Sheffield.
ORATION—*The Call to Public Life*—J. H. HARWOOD, Bennington, Vt.
ORATION—*The Modern Dioscuri*—D. W. JUDD, Lockport, N. Y.
ORATION—*Wilberforce, the Christian Statesman*—W. A. BRIGGS, Pittsfield.
MATHEMATICAL ORATION—*Mathematics, the Instrument of Science*—C. E. WRIGHT, Rodman, N. Y.
ORATION—Mr. ALDEN.
ORATION—Mr. ISHAM.
VALEDICTORY ORATION—*Supremacy of our Moral Nature*—E. W. MORLEY, Williamstown.

President HOPKINS conferred the following Honorary Degrees when these exercises were concluded:

A. M.—Rev. Stephen Smith, of Warren, Mass.; Ezra Lincoln, Esq., of Boston; Gen. Henry Wilson.
D. D.—Rev. Zachary Eddy, of Northampton, Mass.
LL. D.—Hon. Alonzo C. Paige, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Hon. N. P. Banks, Governor of Massachusetts.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been in Williamstown during the week: Gov. Banks and suite; Gen. Wool, U. S. A.; Edgar Ketchum, of New-York; Rev. Dr. John Todd, Lieut. Gov. Trask, Gov. Buckingham, Mr. Davis, and others.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM is alive beyond a doubt, for his Museum has taken a sudden plunge into the most unwonted popularity. Crowds, crowds, crowds are the order of the day. The merry laugh of delighted children, the exclamation of satisfaction from maturer minds, and the unrestrained expression of enjoyment from the entire multitude, greets the ear at all times. BARNUM is alive, his Museum is alive, and his purse must be fast coming to life.

REYNARD & Co.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bed-bugs, Croton-bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]
Headache, dizziness, feverishness and nausea are a few of the penalties attendant upon costive bowels. Sufferers from any of these symptoms can be positively cured by using HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, which leave the bowels in a healthy condition.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Dealers are invited to call at our great manufacturing dépôt for new styles of Gas-Fixtures, &c., &c. WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Cholera Infantum.
Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething is a sure and speedy remedy for Cholera Infantum. It will also almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and is the best remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

This Immense
SUMMER STOCK.
The last we shall offer at this stand will be
CLOSED OUT
at a great
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
As we have concluded to clear out our entire stock before removal.
It consists of a large and complete variety of all the latest styles of
SUMMER CLOTHING,
SHIRTS
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Those who have not yet completed their Summer wardrobe, or strangers visiting the City, will find now
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
to purchase their Summer Clothing, &c., &c.,
AT LOW FIGURES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Trade Marks.
BARBOUR BROTHERS vs. McCONVILLE & MURPHY.
Whereas certain legal proceedings have been instituted by us and at our instance against McConville & Murphy, of No. 61 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on the charge of counterfeiting our trade marks, &c., and we have now ascertained that such charge, as far as McConville & Murphy are concerned, is altogether groundless; that the explanation published by them in the *Herald*, of July, 1860, to the effect that the thread in question was consigned to them, is true, and that they are wholly free from blame in the matter. We have therefore great pleasure in stating that we have discontinued legal proceedings, believing them entirely innocent of the charge brought against them, and tender them our apology for any inconvenience they may have been put to, as the consignor was the only party in fault, and not them.
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
No. 9 Barclay-st.
AUG. 3, 1860.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
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Great Fire at Poughkeepsie.
July 23, 1860.
HERRING'S SAFE THE VICTOR.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 25 1860.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 23d inst., a fire occurred in this place which extended to sixteen buildings and over. In our furniture building was one of your patent Champion Safes which stood before the fire on the store floor, and in such a position as to make it impossible to remove it, consequently it remained until the floor fell, when the safe fell into the cellar amongst a lot of maple and other furniture and combustible materials, where it remained from 3 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock. When removed from the ruins every book and paper was found in perfect order. It has saved us many a valuable paper, and our books, which would have been of very serious matter to us to have lost.
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MARRIED.

GOULD—DE WITT.—At Montrose, Penn., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at the residence of James R. De Witt, by Rev. Henry A. Riley, DAVID GOULD to JULIA C. DE WITT, daughter of the late Ephraim De Witt, both of Jersey City.

DIED.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 3, of congestion of the lungs, ELLEN, only daughter of Beekman T. and Ellen R. Burnham, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 284 West 12th st., corner of 4th-st.

SNIFFIN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 3, MARY LAVINIA, daughter of Nathan and Hannah Sniffin, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 157 East 34th-st., without further invitation. Interment in Greenwich, Conn.

HEARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, LOUISE LEDYARD, infant daughter of Charles and Eleanor Heard, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Pike-st.

BEEKMAN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, WM. A. BEEKMAN, aged 21 years 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at St. Andrew's (Episcopal) Church, 127th-st., Harlem.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 2, JAMES STEWART, infant son of Aaron and Eliza Marsh.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 366 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

HEGEMAN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HEGEMAN, aged 39 years.

His friends and those of his brother, Wm. Hegeman, are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, (instead of Trinity Chapel, as advertised in morning papers of yesterday,) this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

At an informal meeting of officers of the College of Pharmacy Aug. 3, it was resolved that the members of the College be requested, and they are hereby requested, to attend in a body the funeral services of their late associate, FREDERICK A. HEGEMAN, to be held at Trinity Church, this day, (Saturday,) 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DITMARS.—At Astoria, on Thursday, Aug. 2, Mrs. ANNA E. DITMARS, relict of Dr. D. Ditmars, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in the village of Astoria, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday,) 4th inst., without further notice. The steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip for Astoria at 1 o'clock P. M.

DONOHUE.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 2, JAMES, infant child of Charles and Lucy Donohue, aged 1 year.

MACY.—At Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 2, ISAIAH MACY, in the 67th year of his age.

☞ Hudson & Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
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WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
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DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 367, Aug. 3, 1860.
63, 10, 31, 36, 50, 56, 71, 23, 49, 41, 16, 24, 40, 22, 46.
Class No. 368, Aug. 3, 1860.
12, 35, 33, 39, 70, 8, 18, 4, 37, 56, 9, 34, 63.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 3, 1860.
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JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
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BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York. A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Fall Term opens September 24th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $250 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge except for music, modern languages, Latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking private lessons in any branch of study, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; or from young ladies preparing to teach; none received without satisfactory references. Address, for the present, Mrs. R., SAUGERTIES, New-York.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools furnished with accomplished teachers, parents (gratuitously) with school circulars, and competent teachers with positions. References—Faculty Rutgers College, Dr. LOWELL MASON, WM. HALL & SONS. Wanted, a French lady to teach piano, vocal music, drawing and painting; salary $500 and board.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND Educational Agency, No. 335 Broadway, New York. Instruction provided for all departments. Teachers wanted as principals, assistants or partners—competent in the different branches—for the South and Southwest; several ladies for piano, guitar and vocal music; salaries liberal. RICE & ANDREWS.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 63 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 593 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with accomplished teachers. References: Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason. Wanted, superior teachers of Music, Music and French. Salaries, $300 to $1,000. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—BROOKlyn, No. 36 Willoughby-st., corner of Jay-st. Mrs. TOWNSEND respectfully thanks her patrons, and wishes to acquaint them and the public that her School is open for the reception of pupils, who do not wish a long vacation.

A CARD.—VACATION PUPILS.—THE SUBSCRIBER will give instruction daily in the art of Penmanship, to Teachers or Pupils, during the month of August. New Academy No. 921 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial Boarding School, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New Rochelle.—Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 3d Sept. Cards of terms at 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY, clearing $4,000 per year, for sale on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible-house, New-York.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children wishes to form an engagement in any State in the Union, as resident or daily governess, to teach the English branches and French. She would devote her entire time to her pupils. Salary but a secondary consideration. Advertiser would engage as companion to a lady. Address for three days S. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a family; she is competent to instruct in the English Branches, Music, Drawing and Painting; salary not so much an object as a good home; satisfactory references given. Address M. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN ITALIAN OR French gentleman, to teach vocal and instrumental music and the French language, in a select school, not far from New-York. None but a superior musician, with best of references, need apply. Address A. L. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMber, a first-class teacher in a boys' boarding school near Pittsburgh; must be a good teacher of Latin, Greek, and a knowledge of French and German is desired; an Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 54 New-Brighton, Beaver Co., Penn.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD THE advantage of European travel and study, wishes to give instruction in French, classics, history and belles-lettres; references of the highest character. Address A. X. P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF SOME EXPERIENCE, and with the best of reference, desires an engagement as Principal or assistant in a High School, Academy or Grammar School. Address C., Box No. 6,098, Hartford, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian in the English department of a boy's boarding school. Also, a French teacher—a native of France. Both must be unmarried gentlemen. Address Box No. 63 Sing Sing, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES a situation, to teach either the common or higher English branches. Address, stating terms, &c., J. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain first-rate board in a private family, house and table first class; dinner at 6; no other boarder in the house. Terms for two, from $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO MARRIED OR single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board, in a strictly private family, occupying a first-class house, at No. 151 West 42d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.—The second floor, with or without a parlor on first floor, and exclusive use of bath-room, will be let to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; house is pleasant and convenient to the ferries. For terms, &c., address H. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO VERY DESIRABLE NEATLY-furnished connecting rooms on second floor of new House No. 308 4th-av., near the Medical College, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The family consists of three persons only, and very quiet and retired. References will be required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 109 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place.) Gas, hot and cold water in rooms. Terms moderate.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

AT NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—OPPOsite Depau-row, a few gentlemen can now be accommodated with double or single rooms and satisfactory board. Transient boarders accommodated.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AND SEA BATHING.—The Triton House is now open for the reception of Summer visitors. Families, permanent and transient boarders will find this house a cool retreat, safe bathing, a good table and no mosquitoes. Steamboat leaves Catharine-slip at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Long Island James-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., daily.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FARM HOUSE.—COUNTRY BOARD IN A FARM house, in a healthy location, wanted for a family consisting of a gentleman, his wife and four children, ranging from 6 to 14 years of age, and servant. Also, for a gentleman, his wife and two small children and servant. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 1,715, Post-office, New-York City, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can find board at Stapleton, S. I., five minutes' walk from the ferry at $5 per week, in a private family. For further particulars, address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing, unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad depôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT.—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

FARMS.

FARM AND VINEYARD FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale one of the best grain farms in Western New-York, upon which he now resides, consisting of 119½ acres of land, situated at the foot of Owasco Lake in Cayuga County, two miles from Auburn, on the Moravia plank-road. The house is a large frame building of two stories and attic, built in modern style. The out buildings consist of a large barn, carriage-house, cow stable, poultry, ice, smoke and corn houses, all conveniently arranged, together with other necessary appurtenances to a well-furnished farm. The fences are mostly of black ash and chestnut rails, except in the immediate vicinity of the house, where they are of picket. The orchard contains 100 trees of the best grafted fruit, in full bearing. There are also two young orchards containing 125 trees. The garden contains 1½ acres, and is well stocked with peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, raspberries, currants and blackberries. The vineyard consists of 3,500 vines, most of them five years old, and will alone pay the interest on the purchase money. To a gentleman of leisure the above is a rare opportunity for a country residence. The Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of fresh water of its size in the world, and affords excellent facilities for fishing, yachting and fowling. For terms or additional information, address JOHN McFARLAN, Auburn.

AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM DEPOT—A farm for sale, containing 80 acres, situated on both sides of the road, bounded by a small stream; plenty of springs, &c. Improvements—House, barn, stables, shed, &c; a good apple orchard. Any person desiring a place to improve, or to farm, will find this a very desirable one, and if applied for soon will be sold at a bargain, on liberal terms. Farming utensils, stock, and crops will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 3,892 New-York Post-office, with name. Agents need not apply.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ½ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

HOTELS.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York—conducted on the European plan. The attention of travelers is directed to this Hotel, which is now in thorough order, having a new bar, restaurant and billiard-room, (to which the patronage of the neighborhood is also solicited,) and having all the appointments of the best hotels.
S. E. MEAD.

MANSION HOUSE—NO. 78 FRANKLIN-ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. E. Mendum, Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style.
M. H. VAN ALST & CO., Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GEORGE W. BROWN & CO., was this day dissolved.
GEORGE W. BROWN,
J. EDWIN BROWN.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROWN & HURLBUT, and will continue the Note Brokerage and Banking Business at No. 12 Wall-st.
J. EDWIN BROWN,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

Refer by permission to John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq.; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. D. DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. MILO PRATT is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.
G. D. DAVIS,
M. PRATT.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned will continue the manufacturing of Skirt Wire of the late firm of G. D. Davis & Co., at his new factory No. 1,360 Broadway, corner 37th-st., with office No. 362 Broadway.

A continuance of the favors heretofore shown the late firm is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to.
M. PRATT.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.

NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, by
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

NATHAN E. SHAFER THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and the interest of THOMAS H. SHAFER therein ceases from and after this date.
SHAFER, UNDERHILL & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 402, 403, 404, 405 and 406 West Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

NOTICE IS GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC THAT the copartnership of G. GROSS and G. L. GRUNER, No. 119½ Bowery, is dissolved from this day, by mutual consent of both parties, and that Mr. G. L. GRUNER bought the establishment and liabilities, and will settle all debts of the late firm of G. GROSS & G. L. GRUNER, at No. 119½ Bowery.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 31.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 56 acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion, lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SOUTH BERGEN, A HANDSOME residence and two acres of ground, adjoining the Reformed Dutch Church, part of which consists of a vegetable garden, and the balance is filled with shrubbery and shade trees, the whole in perfect order, and will be let for $500 per annum. Horse cars that pass the place leave the Jersey City Ferry every ten minutes. Part of the furniture will be sold if desired. Apply at the house, or to JAMES SOMERVILLE, Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The executors of the real estate of David Day, deceased, offer for sale his late residence, comprising nearly one acre of ground; a fine garden with an abundance of choice fruit; a good dwelling-house and stable, and having a front on the public square of over 125 feet. For further particulars inquire of WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J., or of JAS. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 120 acres good land; good house, out-buildings new, except cider mill, plenty of fruit, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; one mile west from Hart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry, and 24 miles to City; will be sold low to a cash customer, and terms easy; a rare chance for a good farm. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 682 8th-av., in coal office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFULly situated plot of land containing 170 acres; 25 of valuable timber, with dwelling, &c., at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 20 miles from this City. The land is fertile and well watered, and every way desirable for a rural home; near the depôt. Inquire of HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, between 1 and 2 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre, within five minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden, fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK—A neat cottage, situated at the foot of Orange Mountain, North Orange, N. J.; about one acre of land, abundantly supplied with fruit, shade-trees, shrubs, &c.; a never-failing stream of water runs through the grounds; is about one mile from depôt. Apply to
WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES ON High-st., Newark, N. J. Each is 21 feet front by 32 deep, three stories high, with basement, fine piazza, good yard in rear, gas and water throughout; stone stoop and iron fence in front. Terms easy. Apply at No. 32 Arch, or No. 90 New-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—A NEAT BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE, beautifully located on the bank of the Hudson, five miles from 31st-st. depôt, recently painted and papered. Has gas and water. Apply to J. B. WHITE, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, up stairs.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A FIRST-class country seat of medium size, in a most beautiful and healthy location and in perfect order. May be had with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c. Price $30,000. Address Box No. 3 830 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME VILLA on East River, foot of 74th-st., with three acres, lawn and garden, out-houses, &c.; convenient to cars. Rent $600. J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry-goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address R. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop dwelling-house No. 259 Greene-st., between Clinton and Waverley places, in complete order and can be delivered at once. If wanted, the adjoining house, No. 261, like No. 259, can be had, making a large private boarding-house or hotel, garni. The above are conveniently large, near Broadway and the New-York Hotel. Price $1,250 per annum for each house. For cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or to Mr. TUCKERMAN, No. 106 Washington-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts, being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE UPper part of building No. 450 Water-st., second, third and fourth floors, with light steam power, well lighted front and rear; convenient and well-adapted to light manufacturing business, will be let on reasonable terms to a suitable tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

BROADWAY STORES.—TWO BUILDINGS will be erected on the southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st., arranged to suit tenants, and rented on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements, in first-rate order, just painted throughout. Inquire at No. 276 5th-av.

STORE NO. 412 BROADWAY TO LET.—Valuable lease of the lower part of the store No. 412 Broadway, running through 200 feet, containing a large amount of room. For particulars, apply at No. 514 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 197 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 2d-av.; immediate possession; gas, bath, range, &c. Rent $450. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STORE TO LET, No. 29 SPRUCE-ST.—Also workshops in the rear. Apply in the office of the Type Foundry, of P. C. CORTELYOU.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE FINE Lofts to let at No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York. Inquire at No. 45 Fulton-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. The outbuildings consist of a stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. There is a good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and everything is in perfect order. For further particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-second-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; twelve rooms, in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 59 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

WARD McLEAN, Auctioneer.

BY FIELD & McLEAN, OFFICE NO. 9 Pine-st., New-York.—IMPORTANT SALE OF COPPER, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE STILLS, STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, VACUUM PUMP, &c.—FIELD & McLEAN WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES OF THE NASSAU LINSEED OIL MILLS, FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN, JUST BELOW THE FULTON FERRY, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, all the extensive apparatus and Machinery, formerly used by Messrs. Tapscott for the manufacture of Alcohol and Camphene viz: One splendid COPPER CAMPHENE STILL, of 3 000 gallons capacity, with COPPER WORMS inside to run by steam, with a large COIL OF COPPER WORM for condensing, and VACUUM PUMP, which may be adapted by Sugar Refiners for a Vacuum Pan; two large COPPER ALCOHOL STILLS, of about 3,000 gallons capacity each, with all the COPPER WORMS, GOOSE NECKS, PUMPS, &c., to run same by steam and COPPER COLUMNS to make high proof Alcohol; one STEAM ENGINE of about 15 horse-power, with a large TUBULAR or CORNISH BOILER 18 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, and three CYLINDER BOILERS 36 feet long and 3 feet in diameter. The Stills were all manufactured by one of the best coppersmiths in New-York, were erected at an expense of over $20,000 a few years since, and are perfect and in good working order. Further particulars may be obtained and an order to examine the property, upon application to THE AUCTIONEERS, or to Messrs. F. R. & W. C. FOWLER, No. 142 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—JAMES M MILLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm belonging to the estate of the late James F. O'Rourke situated in the township of Clinton, (near Irvington,) in the County of Essex, New-Jersey, and contains 58 14-100 acres, including road. This is an excellent farm, in a good neighborhood, is easy of access at all times of day, and is well worthy the attention of those who are looking out for a desirable country residence. For maps and other particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the *first* in the country. In *durability, strength* and *delicacy* of *tone* and *touch* they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his *personal* attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee *superior* excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

AS PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.—A GENTLEman, graduate of the Conservatoire of Leipzig, Germany, having been before connected with a female Seminary South, for several years, desires again a situation as Professor of Music. Piano, harp, guitar and singing, or languages, French, German and Spanish, in a like institution. Address S., care Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

PIANO WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WILL EXchange a rockaway carriage, with pole and shaft, and a set of two horse plated harness, both nearly new, together with a good rosewood-case 6½-octave pianoforte, (now in use in his family,) for a 7-octave of very superior tone, to be new, and warranted by a prominent maker. No other looked at. Address S., Box No. 873 Post-office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN—21 houses in Brooklyn. Some of them elegant buildings; some of less pretension, suitable for small families, and a few tenement houses, yielding large incomes. To persons wishing to purchase a house for residence or for investment, this offers a good opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of H. C. FREEMAN, No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 7, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 163 West 13th-st., nearly new, built in the best manner, in perfect order, hot and cold water up and down stairs, bath-room, gas, &c.; house painted and grained throughout; hall frescoed on panels by a fresco painter; good full-sized cellar, cemented and ceiled. Inquire on the premises, or Box No. 1,880 Post-office. $3,500 mortgage, at 6 per cent.

LANDS FOR GOODS.—SEVERAL LARGE and valuable tracts of Western lands, mineral and agricultural, well located and of good quality, can be had in exchange for goods. Address M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 31ST-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., south side, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. For terms, apply to W. H. DE LANCEY, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the ninth day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of the said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its right and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New Jersey of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company, and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1st, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated August 15th, 1857; together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company possessed, or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the cabooses, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,864; 1,096 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, gravel cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axels, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin, hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehannah, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or elsewhere; also all the ties, chairs, spikes hand-cars rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.
PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.
jy14-lawl2w

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL RUNDULL, Receiver and Plaintiff, against SAMUEL F. IRELAND, ELBRIDGE G. HARRINGTON, and others, Defendants. Summons.—For Relief. (Com not served.) To the defendant ELBRIDGE G HARRINGTON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 2d day of August filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Greenwich-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 21, 1860.
ISAAC VAN WINKLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
au4-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.
mh10-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals, and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the fourth day of September next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Canal Auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public Offices, or for the Printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.

For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 330 copies, ordered by either house, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 25 pounds to each ream of 17½ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing of the Assembly shall not exceed.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1588 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 20 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices and the Canals, may be seen at the Canal Department, and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars or cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and presswork, folding and stitching for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing" or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, July 21, 1860.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
jy24-lawtS4

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge," before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.

Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contracts, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York. J. B AULD,
Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 15th day of August at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal, for the use of the courts and offices of the County—the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling-wood, (pine,) cut and split for use. The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. C. CONNER,
WM. M. TWEED,
THOS. LITTLE,
JAMES DAVIS,
ORISON BLUNT.
Committee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYF XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND-HAND, constantly on hand, and for sale, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND-HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H BOARDMAN, No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.

REFER BY PERMISSION to—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.
SMALL & COGSWELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors, Milwaukee, Wis.

S. & C. give particular attention to the collection of farm mortgages.

REFERENCES.
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Cashier Bank of the Republic.
Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers, No. 104 Broadway.
Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Milwaukee.
Alpheus Hardy, Esq., Boston.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The Mortgage Bondholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of their Committee, No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4, City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 23d day of August, 1860 to take such action in relation to the purchase of said Road at the foreclosure sale thereof, and the reorganization of the purchasers, as they shall consider for their interest.

JOHN WILKENSON,
F. RANDALL,
F. T. JAMES,
L. HELLEY,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
WILLIAM BIRT,
N. A. COWDREY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860. Com. of Bondholders.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The subscribers, a Committee of the Bondholders, appointed for this purpose, hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the bondholders' agreement (of April 30, 1860,) held at the office of the Bondholders, at No. 29 William-st., City of New-York, Room No. 4, on the 23d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing six Trustees and Attornies as provided in the ninth article of the agreement, and to do any other business proper to be done at that time and place.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.
EDWARD WESTON,
JOHN CATLIN,
EDWARD H. BRODHEAD, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the third installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 7th August, at the office of the Treasurer, William H. Newman, No. 78 Pearl-st. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, Vice-President. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1860.

FOR SALE—$100,000 OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—Whole issue one million two hundred thousand dollars. Secured by 450,000 acres of choice land in Wisconsin, by mortgage on the Locks and Canals on the Fox River of Green Bay, and by a mortgage on 30 miles of water power. The Locks and Canals finished, and regular lines of steamers running through them from Oshkosh City and Fond-du-lac to Green Bay. F. P. JAMES & CO., 36 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—A majority of the first issue bondholders having sent in their names, the remainder of such holders of that issue (numbered 1 to 2,500, for $1,000 each) desirous of uniting to secure mutual protection and attention to their interests, should send, without further delay, their address, and the number of their bonds, to Mr. F. RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 6th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as decreed by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 3, 1860. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the Office in the City of New-York on and after the 20th of August inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 20th of August inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE Co., 3d av., corner of 9th-st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 36 Wall-st., NEW YORK, July 19, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after August 1. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. until that date.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. Co., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst. By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., for the last six months, out of the earnings, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

MARINE BANK, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to $3,000,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

CITY BANK.—BROOKLYN, AUG. 3, 1860.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.
E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000
ASSETS $300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address
F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de École de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR NO. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW's hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.—See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROCKAWAY.

STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK. (Zereca's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 24, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 24, 7 A.M
Wednesd'y, July 25, 1 P.M	Wednesd'y July 25, 7 A.M
Thursday, July 26, 2 P.M	Thursday, July 26, 8 A.M
Friday, July 27, 3 P.M	Friday, July 27, 9 A.M
Sunday, July 29, 6 A.M	Saturday, July 28, 2½ P.M
Monday, July 30, 6 A.M	Sunday, July 29, 4 P.M
Tuesday, July 31, 7 A.M	Monday, July 30, 3 P.M
Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, July 31, 3 P.M
Thursday, Aug. 2, 7:40 A.M	Wednesd'y Aug. 1, 3 P.M
Friday, Aug. 3, 7:40 A.M	Thursday Aug. 2, 3 P.M
Saturday, Aug. 4, 7:40 A.M	Friday, Aug. 3, 3 P.M
Sunday, Aug. 5, 7:40 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3½ P.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 7 A.M	Sunday, Aug. 5, 4½ A.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 4½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 6, 11 A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 24, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A.M
Wed'day, July 25, 8 A.M.	Wed'day, July 25, 12½ P.M.
Th'sday, July 26, 9½ A.M.	Th'sday, July 26, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 27, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 27, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 28, Red Bank only, 7½ A.M.	Saturday July 28, Red Bank only, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 28, 3½ P.M.	Monday, July 30, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 30, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, July 31, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 1, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 1, 3½ P.M.	Th'sday, Aug. 2, 7 A.M.
Th'sday, Aug. 2, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, Aug. 4, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, Aug. 4, 4 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 10½ A.M	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.		
Flushing,	7.45	stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.		
Flushing,	9 30	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1.00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00	stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45	stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CALORIC YACHT FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL propeller, 70 feet long, 11 feet beam, 17 feet overall, with main cabin 20 feet in length and furnished with everything necessary for either a gentleman's yacht or for a passenger boat. She is propelled by a pair of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, 32 inches diameter of cylinder. Consumption of fuel three bushels coal per day. Apply immediately at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND PERTH AMBOY—Landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Totten's and Clifford. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves every SUNDAY, as follows: Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st at 8¼; Pier No. 4 at 8½ o'clock. Returning leaves Keyport at 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. 75 cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SPORTING.

TROTTING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—A purse and stake of $1,500 will be given on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M.; mile heats, best three in five, to harness. J. D. McMann names br. g. *Brown Dick*; owner names b. s. *Ethan Allen*.
C. E. STAURING, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
and other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin	$75
Steerage	30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New-York	$40
From Cork to New-York	30

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.

Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.

Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.

Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, 36; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.

For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,

Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin	$75	1st Cabin	$80
3d Cabin	35	3d Cabin	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $23; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 11.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase from $1,000 to $1,200 worth of plain household furniture for cash; any family or individual having such to dispose of can find a purchaser by addressing a note to LYMAN, Box No. 13 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EASTERN, AHOY!
BARNUM STILL IN THE FIELD!
and offers
A BETTER BILL OF ATTRACTIONS THAN EVER!
Who can fail to see this great
COMBINATION OF WONDERS and NOVELTIES?
The greatest ever offered in the World for Twenty-five Cents!!
WHO WOULD NOT GIVE

25 CENTS TO SEE THE GIANT BABY,
7 years old.
Weighs 257 pounds,
Measures 61 inches round?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
or Man-Monkey.
The most curious and interesting living wonder?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With rare living Fish, as beautiful ANGEL FISH,
SEA-PORCUPINE,
RED SNAPPERS,
BROOK TROUT, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON,
MONSTER SNAKES,
Wax Figures?
LIGHTN'G-CALCULAT'R!

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SEA-LION,
Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE ALBINO FAMILY,
Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE A Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY,
The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS,
HAPPY FAMILY,
Living Seal?
500 National PORTRAITS?

25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's (late WOOD'S) MINSTREL'S, under the entire supervision of J. H. BUDWORTH, the best
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c.,
in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth
25 CENTS to see ALONE, and yet for the same
25 CENTS all, all those living wonders, THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
and 850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world—ALL, ALL, ALL
ALL, are to be seen for 25 CENTS,
At BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Which is OPEN AT ALL HOURS, Day and Evening,
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
Received on their farewell nights with the greatest enthusiasm,
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) AUGUST 4,
FOUR ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.
The laughable pantomime of the
SCHOOLMASTER
The splendid divertissement
LA PRIMA DONNA.
ITALIAN BRIGAND
AND
TIGHT-ROPE EVOLUTIONS.

Most gratefully sensible of the kindness which has gathered nightly around them in their new home such crowds of patrons and friends, they beg respectfully to announce that this is their
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
in America, and the last opportunity of meeting those to whom for so many years they have been indebted for a most generous and untiring support. During this engagement they will endeavor, as far as possible, to appear in each and all of those pieces which have maintained for so long a period so affectionate a link between
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
and the public of New-York. There will consequently be a change of performance every evening.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS appear to-night.
Monday—THE MAGIC PILLS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director .... Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist .. J. E. Hayes | Prompter .... T. S. Cline

CONTINUED SUCCESS
SATURDAY, Aug. 4,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta
AND		
MISS SARA STEVENS	as	Mary Meredith

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF THOSE POPULAR AMERICAN ARTISTES,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT,
THE TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES .... Mr. FLORENCE
As performed by him with the greatest success.
After which,
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore .... Mr. FLORENCE
MONDAY,
DOMBEY AND SON.
CAPT. CUTTLE .... Mr. FLORENCE
SUSAN NIPPER .... Mrs. FLORENCE
To commence at 8 o'clock.

JOHN C. HEENAN'S
RECEPTION FESTIVAL
AT JONES' WOOD,
MONDAY, Aug. 13, 1860.
Upon which occasion he will be assisted by
JOHN McDONALD,
JAMES CUSIC,
C. F. OTTIGNON
and EDWARD PRICE.

The arrangements will be conducted upon the most unexceptionable principles, and will be found in every respect worthy of the patronage of the elite. It is the intention of the management of the Festival to present as nearly as possible a view of the
INTERNATIONAL CONTEST
Between Messrs. SAYERS and HEENAN,
At FARNBOROUGH, Eng., April 17.
THE ARENA
In which the principals and assistants will give their
MANLY MEETINGS
Will be formed on an eligible site, in a position so favorable that
50,000 SPECTATORS
can witness the proceedings without the slightest inconvenience.
BY EXPRESS DESIRE,
AMPHITHEATRICAL BOXES AND BALCONY,
Capable of accommodating
3 000 PERSONS,
Have been erected in close proximity to the
GLADIATORIAL GROUND,
In order to allow
LADIES and FAMILY PARTIES
To witness the
EXCITING and CHIVALRIC EMULATIONS between the KNIGHTS AND CHAMPIONS
OF THE
24-FEET SPACE.

The amphitheatre and balconies are for the exclusive use of ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them. The object of this Fête, independent of conferring a well-merited compliment to the recipient of the ovation, is, to allow that portion of the community who have never seen a struggle for superiority of science or strength between opponents an opportunity of witnessing the modus operandi incident to such events, void of the unpleasant features that too often are attendant upon a
PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.
During the observances, the various collections and contributions made for Mr. Heenan will be
CONSOLIDATED INTO ONE PURSE,
and publicly presented to him.
THE CHAMPION AND HIS FRIENDS
Will appear in the same costume, and display the same colors, as were employed at the late meeting in England.
MR. JOHN C. HEENAN
will
PERSONALLY APPEAR
in the
GRAND CONTEST

The 2d and 3d av. cars, and a number of steamboats, will make extra trips to and from Jones' Woods, on the day of the Festival.

DODWORTH'S BAND, composed of 60 performers has been engaged expressly for the occasion.

The most effective measures have been made to secure good order, the whole management being placed under the immediate supervision of Mr. JAMES M. NIXON and HENRY WOOD.

Tickets, 25 cents.

Ladies' Amphitheatre and Balcony Seats, 25 cents extra.

Carriages to the Grounds, 25 cents extra.

THE JOHN C. HEENAN FESTIVAL.

A CARD.—The undersigned, having been solicited by a large number of prominent gentlemen to undertake the management and supervision of the Heenan Reception and Festival, feels it his duty, as one whose business it is to cater for the amusement and instruction of the public, to yield to their urgent request. He begs leave to state that he is firmly opposed to all real prize-fighting; but as the late contest was one of national importance, and on that account the most famous affair of the kind on record, he is satisfied that a fair representation thereof—divested of all the repulsive results of the original, but carefully preserving its forms, ceremonies, and events—will give very general satisfaction. He has further to say that he does not know Mr. Heenan, even by sight; but that the gentlemanly conduct and quiet demeanor which have characterized the Champion, both before and since his adventure in England, have commended him to public favor in a degree quite unusual in similar instances; and as Mr. Heenan has signified his desire to quit the prize-ring altogether, it is hoped that these harmless mimic representations will prove sufficiently profitable to the leading performer to afford the means for the establishment of some business in which that desire for retirement may be fully gratified. The entertainment will be made entirely unobjectionable, and such as may be attended without annoyance or offense by the most fastidious. Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, can drive directly to their reserved seats, without mixing in the general crowd and the most perfect order will be secured. With this brief explanation, I remain, with respect, the public's very obedient servant,
JAMES M. NIXON.

NOTICE TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.—Parties wishing to make trips to and from JONES' WOODS, ON THE DAY
OF THE
HEENAN RECEPTION AND FESTIVAL,
MONDAY, AUG. 13,
And secure the privilege of landing and receiving passengers, will please make application, on and after MONDAY next, to the office, No. 480 Broadway, in order to have their time of starting, names of boats, &c., duly advertised.

Captains will see the necessity of this in order to prevent confusion.
JAMES M. NIXON, Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

James M. Nixon .... Manager
GRAND MATINEE
AND
SPECIAL DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION,
THIS SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,
For the express convenience of LADIES, CHILDREN,
FAMILY PARTIES AND STRANGERS.
NIXON'S
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
ZOYARA, ROBINSON, HANLONS, CHARLTON.
All the Stars.
CHINESE FESTIVAL.
Admission .... 50 cents.
MONDAY—The ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE.

PALACE GARDENS.

THIS EVENING, GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
The following eminent talent will appear in conjunction with Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S Palace Garden Orchestra: Mr. FICHER, Miss S. MARSDEN, Miss ELLA M. WREN, LITTLE MARTHA WREN, Mr. G. C. REXFORD, Mr. GEO. CROZIER, Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Mr. F. FICHER, LITTLE FRED WREN.
Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION AND CONCERT ON THE HUDSON.
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1860.

The new and elegant steamer *Seymour*, with the commodious barge *Baltimore*, will leave Franklin-st. pier at 4½ o'clock P. M., and foot of 30th-st., N. R., at 5 P. M., returning at 1 o'clock.

Dancing in charge of DODWORTH'S BAND.

The "UNION" will perform selections from some of their choicest works.

The celebrated and well-known caterer, Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, will furnish the refreshments. (No bar on board.)

Company limited and select.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be obtained only of the members of the Union.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1860,
Three Great Dramas.
The performances will commence with
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
To be succeeded by THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
Concluding with NORAH CREINA.

AGE OF INNOCENCE.

This beautiful female figure, life size, is now on exhibition at No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 6, first floor. Admittance, 25 cents. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. For sale; price $1,000.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.

An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st., at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, [illegible] P. M., from White-st. Dépôt;) for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express, Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMMODIOUS, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. E. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7½; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8¾; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO. 4, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of Brooklyn, will give her 11th annual Pic-nic Excursion to Hillside Grove, near Glen Cove, L. I., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1860. The new sea steamer WM. FOULKS and the double-decked barge CLEVELAND, together with two bands of music have been engaged. The boats will leave the Fulton Ferry at 8 o'clock; Bridge-st. at 8¼; South 4th-st., E. D., at 8½, and Greenpoint at 9. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents, which can be had of any of the Committee, or at the boat at the landings.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, Chairman of Committee.

$10—PRIZE.—HUNTRESS, CAPT. Q. DUVAL, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks, on SUNDAY, Aug. 5, 1860, leaving Jackson-st., E. R., at 5½ o'clock; Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock; Peck-slip, at 6½ o'clock; Spring-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock; Pier No. 4 N. R., at 7 o'clock precisely. A prize of $5 will be paid for the heaviest bluefish, also one of $5 for the heaviest sea bass. Fare $1.
ROBERT S. DIBBLE,
BENJ. M. FULLER, } Committee.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Ames-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 12½ cents each way.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Fare 12½ cents each way. The sea steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st, 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; and Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 237 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots; on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, 25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, 30 YEARS old, of good disposition, doing a good business, but not having the opportunity of making the acquaintance of ladies that he desires, wishes to form the acquaintance of some young lady, not over 18 years, with a view to matrimony. Communications, which would be strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAROLUS, Box No. 161 Times Office.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Speeches of Senator Douglas in the New-England States.

Clam-Bake at Rocky Point, R. I.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson at Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NEWS.

PROGRESS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

His Reception and Speeches in the New-England States.

Mr. Douglas was received at Manchester, N. H., on the 1st, with great enthusiasm. Mayor Harrington presided at the gathering of citizens who had assembled to do their distinguished visitor honor. In the course of his speech, in reply to the address of welcome, Mr. Douglas said:

We now have crowding upon us that very evil against which the Father of his Country warned his countrymen in his Farewell Address. He told us to beware of any sectional parties by which one section of the Union should be arrayed against another. We now have two sectional parties in this country, one Northern and the other Southern, and appealing to the passions and prejudices of its own section against the peace and harmony of the whole country. ["That's true."] The Republican Party demands the possession of the Federal Government for the purpose of prohibiting Slavery wherever the people want it; the Southern Secessionist Party demands the possession of the Federal power for the purpose of maintaining and protecting Slavery where the people don't want it. ["Good, Good." "That's the talk."] Each proposes to intervene against the wishes of the people. The Republicans don't want to prohibit Slavery where the people are opposed to it, for they will prohibit it themselves. The Southerners don't desire to maintain and protect Slavery by vote of Congress where the people want it, for they will protect it themselves. The object is to overrule the people and to decide that question against their wishes, in each case. The position of the Democratic Party is now what it has been from time immemorial—non-intervention by the Federal Government with the domestic affairs of the people. ["That's the doctrine"—cheers.] Mr. Douglas here repeated the argument of his Concord speech, giving the Revolutionary fathers, the framers of the Constitution, the Whigs of 1850 and 1852, and the Americans of a later day, the credit of supporting Popular Sovereignty. In passing from this subject he said: I shan't abandon it (Popular Sovereignty) if I find every Whig and every American in America standing upon it. Political organizations are valuable only when they carry out sound principles that will preserve our liberties intact, and transmit them undefiled to our latest posterity. In the whole course of my political life—and I have been as good a partisan fighter as most men—("Licked Old Abe,")—I have not abandoned my principles—always shall stand by those principles, and defend the party so long as it stands by its principles. Now my friend, that's unkind of you to speak of Abe Lincoln in that way. He isn't so easy to be whipped as you might think. [Laughter.] I have taken a hand at him every year for twenty-five years. ["And cleaned him out every time."] His friends always had me beaten before election, but we had the privilege of crowing afterward. [Cheers.] He is a very clever fellow—a kind-heated, good-natured, amiable man. I have not the heart to say anything against Abe Lincoln; I have fought him so long that I have a respect for him. [Laughter. "He's split rails."] My friend out there says he has split rails. Well, I expect he has split about as many rails as I made bureaus and secretaries—[Cheers]—and if it is to be settled that a man is to be made President because of the occupation he followed in his boyhood, why it's a new doctrine in this country. But if you are determined to send Old Abe Lincoln and myself both back to our old occupations, why send him to splitting rails and me to making cabinets. But I did not come here to-day to engage in any partisan discussion, much less to indulge in jokes and fun about Mr. Lincoln and myself. We have a great deal of fun when we travel together, in the contests in our State, and I would not permit, without rebuke, any Democrat to say an unkind or disrespectful word about him. [Cheers.] I don't agree with him in principle. I believe that he holds heresies which are dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the republic. My only objection to him is that radical difference of opinion. He is the embodiment of that Northern spirit which would control this Government for a sectional party against the peace and harmony of the country, while Mr. Yancey, Mr. Rhett and Mr. Breckinridge represent the Southern fanaticism that would control this country against the peace and harmony of this Government. I am equally opposed to both and in favor of maintaining this Republic upon those principles of justice, of equality between North and South which are provided by our Federal Constitution.

At Nashua, Mr. Douglas also made an address. It contained no new points, however. He arrived at Providence, Rhode Island, about 6 o'clock P. M., and at 9 o'clock he was honored with a serenade at the hotel where he was staying. Gen. Pitman introduced Mr. Douglas to the multitude, remarking as he did so that from the very balcony on which he then stood Andrew Jackson had addressed the Democrats of Providence, and that since then no one had spoken to them from that position. After reaffirming his position on the Popular Sovereignty question, Mr. Douglas said:

I stand to-day on that question where Clay and Webster and Cass stood, when they adopted the compromise measures of 1850. [Applause.] You cannot fail to remember that in the great contest of 1852 for the Presidency, the controversy arose which candidate was the best exponent and which party was the truest representative of the principle of non-intervention, as established in the compromise measures. The old Whigs declared that they were entitled to the exclusive credit, or, at least, the greater portion of the credit, for the adoption of those measures, for the reason that their great Clay and their God-like Webster were advocates of those measures in the halls of Congress, and the model President, Fillmore, signed the bills and gave them the force of law. On the other hand, we claimed that we were entitled to equal credit, if not the greater portion of it, because we furnished the votes that passed the bill in the two Houses of Congress. [Great cheers.] We acknowledge that the Whigs furnished the leaders of that patriotic army; but we claim that we furnished the soldiers that fought the battles and won the victory! [Prolonged cheers.] Under these circumstances it is but an act of simple justice to say that the Whig and Democratic Parties were entitled to equal credit in the promotion of the principle of "non-intervention" as the policy of this country. The Whigs stood faithfully by that principle until the party ceased to be a party, and the Democratic Party, in its regular organization, stands firmly by the principle to this day. [Cheers.] Permit me to appeal to the old Whigs here to night, as I have done on former occasions, to know whether you are going to abandon the only remaining plank in your Whig platform, merely because you find me standing on it. [Laughter.] I give you notice that I will *not* abandon that plank if I find every Whig and American in Christendom standing on it. [Applause.] Yes, we will hold on to the Union-loving men! [Cheers.] We will hold on to the conservative men; [cheers]—and this great principle, if firmly adhered to, will destroy all sectional parties, and restore peace to this distracted country. [Cheers.] Why then shall we not stand firmly by the only principle by which peace can be maintained? Remember that the peace of this country has never been disturbed except when the Federal Government has attempted to usurp power over the domestic affairs of the people. No such power is granted in the Constitution of the United States to the Federal Government, and all the powers conferred on the Federal Government by the Constitution are federal in their character. The Federal Government has power to make peace and declare war, it may regulate commerce, may conduct our intercourse with foreign nations, may coin money, may do every act that is federal and not local, and there is no provision in the Constitution that confers upon Congress the right to interfere with the domestic affairs of the people, either in the States or in the Territories. [Cheers.] If you have any doubt as to the position of the Democratic Party on that subject, I beg you to examine the platforms of the party from 1848 to this time, and particularly examine the letter of Mr. Buchanan accepting the nomination in 1856, when he declared that "The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." And if you do not deem Mr. Buchanan high authority on that point, then read the speech of John C. Breckinridge, in 1856, accepting the nomination for Vice-President, when he declared the same principle; and if they are not good authority, examine the records of every Democratic Senator and Representative up to 1856, on the same question, and you will find that we all agreed at that day upon this vexed subject. [Cheers.] I think it is good Democracy to stand to-day by that same principle of local self-government for which our fathers fought through the Revolution. But, my fellow-citizens, I am not going into an elaborate argument of this point. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I should never have referred to it except that your eloquent Chairman made that a prominent point in his address of welcome. My friend over there, friend or enemy as the case may be—wants to know something about the Missouri Compromise. [Cheers.] I have not the slightest objection to telling him all he desires to know upon that question. I brought in the bill to repeal the Missouri restriction, and gave as a reason at the time that it was inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention, by Congress, with Slavery in the Territories, as recognized and affirmed in the Compromise Measures of 1850. I give you the very language of the law itself. I inserted that reason in the body of the bill, and every man in both Houses who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill asserted by his vote that such was the case. With what face, then, can those Democrats who declared on oath that the Nebraska bill repealed the Missouri Compromise because it was inconsistent with non-intervention, now come forward and denounce non-intervention? My friends, I did not intend to allude to that subject, but for the fact that some communicative gentleman in the crowd desired to hear me upon it. I will now return my thanks for the compliment implied by this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, I shall not go on, for the reason that I am too much exhausted to do justice either to myself, to you, or to the great cause in which we are engaged. I therefore take an affectionate leave of you, and bid you all good night.

On Thursday occurred the "Mammoth Clam Bake" at Rocky Point. Preparations have been made for an unusually large attendance, but the thousands upon thousands that poured into the place by steamboats, carriages, yachts, &c., surpassed all expectation. It was thought by some that 30,000 people were on the ground, and although the number appears large, it is probably as near the truth as can be ascertained. Mr. Douglas left Providence in a barouche about 11 o'clock, arriving at Rocky Point at about noon. Soon after his arrival he appeared in front of the hotel, and was immediately surrounded by a crowd desiring to take his hand. Wherever he went during the day the crowd followed, and he must have shaken hands with thousands of people while on the grounds.

At 1 o'clock a wagon was adopted as a temporary platform, and in a natural amphitheatre Mr. Douglas addressed the public for about an hour, being heard by probably 5,000 people. He was introduced to the audience by Hon. Welcome B. Sayles.

Mr. Douglas addressed his audience as fellow-citizens of New-England, from the fact that there were not so many legal voters in Rhode Island as there were persons present to hear him. He said that he came to Rocky Point to witness the working of one of the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island. The Slave States have a peculiar institution to which they are much attached and of which they are very proud. Rhode Island also has a peculiar institution which is known as a "clam-bake." He had never before been a witness of the working of the institution. [Voice.—"How do you lige it?"] I know how well you like it, or there would not be so many here. For I cannot flatter myself that there is an attraction about me to draw so many. It is not of so much importance who is the next President as that the great principle of local self-government should prevail. The principle is as old as the foundation of the country. Roger Williams was the oldest squatter sovereign in Rhode Island. My ancestor on the maternal side was one of his associates. Our fathers, at the termination of the contest with Great Britain, claimed the right to govern themselves, to make their own laws and to regulate their own domestic institutions. The Revolutionary war was not commenced with a view to the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. Our fathers did not expect independence; they proclaimed their loyalty to the British Crown and the British Constitution. What they did claim and what they enforced at the point of the bayonet was the right to local self-government in the colonies under the British Constitution and as a part of the British Empire. They only struck for independence when they found that they could not secure the right to self-government without independence. They wanted independence as the means of securing self-government. But we are now told by some of our friends that self-government is all right when exercised by the people of the States, but all wrong when claimed by the people of the Territories. They say that the Territories are not sovereign communities, and therefore not entitled to manage their own affairs. But the American colonies were not sovereign communities when our fathers claimed the right of self-government. They claimed the right when still colonies or territories, and merely because the British crown would not concede that right they established the American Union in order that they might exercise that right. The Constitution was formed and adopted for the purpose of maintaining and perfecting the principles achieved by the Revolution. Under that Constitution we are now holding colonies just as Great Britain did before the Revolution. And our territoies now demand the same rights that was demanded and enforced by our fathers of the King of England. But we are sometimes told by the opposition that the territories are not entitled to this right, because it is not granted in their charters. Our children may read that the Tories of the Revolution made the same claim that the colonists had no rights not granted to them by their charters. Our fathers denied that tory doctrine, and believed that they obtained their rights from God Almighty, and that they could not be taken away. That was the very question submitted to the colonists in the Revolutionary War, and decided by soldiers with bayonets in their hands. The inherent right of self-government was the very point at issue between the colonists and Great Britain. Another fact in this connection cannot fail to be instructive at the present day. The first serious controversy that arose between the Colonists and the Government of Great Britain was in reference to the Slavery question. In 1772, the Colonial Legislature of Virginia notified the King of England that if he persisted in his interference with Virginia, by forcing Slavery upon her against the will of the people, he would lose his American possessions. In two years after this, blood was shed at Concord and Bunker's Hill, and in four years after independence was proclaimed and the Colonies were free and independent States. Hence, it appears by the history of the country, that the irritable Slavery question began to produce mischief before the Revolution, and it has never ceased to produce mischief to this day. The colonies would never consent to have such domestic questions settled by the Crown, or by Parliament, or by the Privy council. Nor will we submit to have the affairs of the Territories interfered with by Congress. And yet we find the country irritated by the attempts of Congress to control the Slavery question, contrary to the wishes of the people who are interested in it. The country is irritated with sectional strife and divided into two sectional parties, each appealing to the prejudices of the people against the other. Both creeds turn upon the same pivot of Congressional intervention. They both occupy the same relative position as the two blades of a pair of shears. They turn upon the same pivot, but they cut in opposite directions. Intervention by Congress is the pivot upon which they both turn. The Northern Republicans demand that Congress shall prohibit Slavery wherever the people desire to have it. The Southern Secessionists would maintain and protect Slavery in the Territories wherever the people do not want it. Neither of them want Congress to interfere except in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. The Republicans tell us that they don't want Slavery prohibited where the people don't want it because they will prohibit it for themselves. The Southern Fire-eaters don't want Slavery protected where the people want it, because in that case the people will protect it for themselves. Now, my fellow-citizens, inquire seriously whether you can ever hope to have peace between the North and the South as long as the country is divided between these two sectional parties. Hence, it is the duty of all conservative men, of all law-abiding men, of all Union-loving men, to combine to put down these two sectional parties, the Northern Republicans and the Southern Secessionists, as a preliminary to the restoration of peace to our distracted country. There can be no peace till we return to the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories and everywhere else. The other day I was shown a piece of Continental money on which was engraved the words: "Mind your own business." The meaning of these words was this: Great Britain had attempted to interfere with the local affairs of the American Colonies, and they said to her: "Hands off—mind your own business."

[At this point a heavily-loaded steamer was seen approaching the wharf. Mr. Douglas said that there appeared to be several thousand people on board, who must have had some good reason for coming. And he was told that there were several thousand people now waiting in Providence for means of conveyance. He thought they had better make up their minds to trust in Providence, as they would never find means of getting here.]

Mr. Douglas proceeded—All we ask of Congress is to act upon and carry out the motto of the Continental Congress: "Mind your own business." Never can we have peace till we banish the Slavery question from the halls of Congress and remand it to the people of the States and Territories interested in it. The people of each State and Territory know better what kind of institutions they desire than we who never saw them and don't know what they want. A great many people think that if a law is good in one place it is good everywhere in consequence, and want a uniformity of legislation in the different States. Our fathers did not think uniformity desirable or possible. Our fathers knew, as well as we know now, that in such a country as ours, with such a variety of climates and productions, different portions must require different laws adapted to the requirements of each. This is the reason why, in the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, only a few powers are delegated to Congress, and all others are reserved for the people. Mr. Douglas spoke of the perilous condition of the Union in 1850, when the wisest men in the land became alarmed for the condition of the Union itself, the cause of which was the attempt to protect Slavery in the Territories, and to force Slavery upon the people against their will, and the remedy for which was non-intervention. The author of the Compromise measures of 1850 was Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster was their champion in the Senate, and Mr. Fillmore signed the bills, making them the law of the land. At that time, Whigs and Democrats united upon those measures. Why cannot we now rally upon the principle of non-intervention, and put down the sectional parties led by Lincoln and Breckinridge. No national man, no conservative man, is required to make any sacrifice to engage in such an enterprise. In 1852, at the last Convention that the Whigs ever held, they affirmed the non-intervention doctrine. At the Democratic Convention the same principle was affirmed. And the American Party adopted the same doctrine in their celebrated twelfth resolution. If they were honest in the avowal of those principles why cannot they stand by them now? Buchanan and Breckinridge avowed the doctrine, and they were elected on that doctrine in 1856, and they could not have been elected without that doctrine. What if they had told the people that their doctrine was that if the people didn't want Slavery they might have it, and if they did want it they couldn't have it. In view of all these facts, it is the duty of all Union-loving men to stand firm upon the fundamental principles upon which the war of the Revolution was fought. He was sometimes asked why he didn't make a union with the Breckinridge party. Why don't you make oil and water mix. It would be a Union ticket between intervention and non-intervention. He would vote with all who favored this doctrine of non-intervention, and against all who persisted in forcing the negro question into Congress. Let us banish Slavery from the halls of Congress, and we shall have time to attend to the affairs of the country. The Treasury reports show an annual deficiency of about $20,000,000, but when you ask your representatives why they didn't so modify the tariff as to secure a revenue for the country, they tell you that the bill was lost for want of time. If you ask why they didn't pass the Pacific Railroad bill (reminding them that the three parties were all pledged to the measure) and they will say that the bill was lost for want of time. It was the same with the French Spoliation bill and the private bills. The negro question took up all the time. Let us banish this question from the halls of Congress so that we may pay some little attention to the wants of the white people. The Government was established by white men for white men, and ought to be administered by white men. The sectional strife will never terminate till we return to the great principle that our fathers fought for to transmit it as an inheritance to their children.

Mr. Douglas said he had been talking all this time about a peculiar institution of other States and had not said a word about the clam bake. He was invited here to see it, but hadn't seen much of it yet, although he hoped to. In conclusion he returned his profound thanks for the great courtesy with which his audience had listened to him. He had no hope that he could make himself heard in the outer boundaries of the crowd and did but hope to rivet their attention. There must have been something of inherent merit in the principle that he had advocated to have kept them so long and so quiet. Mr. Douglas then retired.

He was frequently interrupted by applause during his speech, which was renewed when he closed.

Speech of Hon. D. S. Dickinson at Washington.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SECTIONAL—A WARNING TO THE SOUTH.

The Washington *Star* gives the following report of the speech delivered in that city on Wednesday evening last by Hon. D. S. Dickinson, in response to a serenade:

It is always gratifying and pleasant, my fellow-citizens, to be thus greeted, thus remembered personally, thus remembered for service to the country, thus to be remembered for service to the great Democratic Party of the nation, to be thus greeted with soul-stirring music, and to be thus introduced, in language of complimentary eloquence, by so distinguished a gentleman as he who addressed you, to such a numerous and respectable an auditory as the present. The only return I can make you, my fellow-citizens, the only return I can make to the Committee, and to its organ, is the tribute of a grateful heart; and that is freely tendered. The lives of the American people, in many respects, have been cast in pleasant places. Heaven's warm and golden sunshine bathes all God's children within the area of this Republic. The tree of liberty planted by the fathers of the Revolution, though at first but a slender shoot, watered by the tears of its daughters, nurtured by the blood of its sons, has now, under the fostering care of the great Democratic Party of the nation, rose to be a great and sturdy tree. Its roots have sunk deep in the fertile earth. Its vast trunk has expanded until its mighty branches reach to the polar regions upon the North, and down where it is fanned by the tropical breezes of the South, spanning alike the Atlantic and Pacific. It invites not only the children of America, but the children of liberty, the down-trodden and the oppressed of all nations of the earth, to go and sit down under the shadow of its protecting branches and subsist upon its fruits. Here is a great and vast country, with such institutions as the sun never shone upon before; such a vast and fertile land, with its high mountains, with its fertile fields, its rolling ocean, its vast rivers, ite murmuring streamlets; every interest protected, every branch of industry rewarded, and the great and sacred principle of equality running throughout the whole. But amidst this prosperity, amidst all this advantage, amidst these mighty blessings which are vouchsafed to us, one canker gnaws at the root of our domestic peace; one subject alone, like a wild and fevered dream, passes over our land, and causes us consternation, care, anxiety and deep solicitude for our political safety. It is not, my fellow-citizens, that one of those great periodical struggles for the election of a Chief Magistrate approaches; for amidst all the blessings which we enjoy, and amidst all the stirring conflicts of the times, (and they are many,) we have an Administration that guides the ship of state in a manner that gives confidence to the American people that she will be brought over the tempestuous ocean of political strife to a harbor of safety and peace. [Applause.] It is not, my fellow-citizens, that political parties are in the field, for they have been in the field before; it is not that political weapons are burnished for this contest, and that the knights are entering the list, for they have been there before. The great Democratic Party of the country, with its principles of progress, is in the field; it has been in the field before, and the great fruits of which our country has boasted are the fruits of its wise and its benign policy. Its opponents, called Republicans, have been in the field before, and it is not because of any ordinary political struggle. Its opponent—the old Whig Party—has had naught left of it but its memories. I will not discuss the merits of those principles avowed by the party ordinarily called the American Party, because I do not regard it as an element of sufficient strength to be courted in the great stirring controversy which is now going on. The Republican Party stands before the country confessedly a sectional party. While the great Democratic Party is one that is catholic in its creed, constitutional in its principle, stretching not only throughout this land, but wherever Christianity, freedom and civilization have traveled, the Republican Party is confessedly, by its own record, a sectional party, for it comes into the field ignoring fifteen States of this Union and their institutions, manfully—manfully, I say, because it does so openly and boldly—places its candidates both within the Northern or Free States, so called, and enters into a conflict with sectionalism upon its banner. [Applause.] With all its errors, with all its wrong-doings, with all its mighty mischief, it has finally thrust off its concealment, and stands before the American people to-day in its sins, as our first parents stood in their innocence—naked, but not ashamed. [Laughter and applause.] It is joined to its idols, let it alone. The Democratic Party, armed with the panoply of the Constitution, with the sympathy of the masses of the American people, could literally drive it from the face of the earth. It has, in all its struggles, conquered it before, and it will conquer it again. The Republican Party has not the element of success. It has not the confidence of the American people; it is built upon sectionalism, passion and prejudice. And although it is fraught with great elements of evil, there are elements of evil at our doors to-day, which are tenfold more terrible than the Republican Party. ["That's so," and applause.] The disguises of the Republican Party are all stripped off; it stands out to-day before the American people undisguised in its purposes; and therefore it is robbed of nine-tenths of its power to harm. But what is it that threatens the integrity of this Union, the integrity of the Constitution, and the integrity of the equal rights of the masses? It is a division of the great Democratic Party—that is the great question of the day, and of the times, and to which we must practically address ourselves. The Democratic Party is in the field with Breckinridge and Lane as its leaders, [loud applause;] names that are no strangers to the country; that are no strangers to the Democratic party; no strangers to the service in the public councils; no strangers to the service upon the field of battle; [applause;] no strangers to the service in the ranks of the Democracy. They are names that are written high upon the country's history, in every department of life; whether as intrepid sodiers, when our country is imperiled and battling upon the foreign battle—field; in the records of Congress, and of the respective States; in the service in the Democratic cause where the great doctrines of liberty and equality are discussed, they are well known. They are inscribed upon the Democratic banner, and the Democracy are going to fight this great battle of the Constitution under the auspices of these great, worthy and honored leaders. But the great impediment to Democratic progress is another element that has been brought into the Democratic Party, that causes it tenfold more embarrassment than all its hereditary foes—and that is the element of division that has been brought in under the pretence of another nomination, called a Democratic nomination. A nomination based upon the idea of Sherwood Forest. Why? Because

The good old rule sufficeth them—
  The simple plan
That they should keep who have the power.
  And they should get who can. [Applause.]

This party is is in the field with its candidates. I have naught to say of its candidates personally, because the questions involved in this contest rise higher than mere personal considerations. These questions of organization, great movements of the body, the principles that underlie and form the foundation of this Government, are to engage our attention. It is of the principles we will treat, and lay the men aside. Nor do I dwell upon the technicalities of regularity of conventions, or of delegates to this, that or the other. I start with this bold, broad and defiant proposition that the element in the Democratic Party opposed to us is as sectional to-day as the Republican, and far more mischievous. [Applause.] You need not tell me it is not sectional because it has a limited support here and there throughout the country. It was conceived in sectionalism, brought forth in sectionalism, has the mischievous elements of such all around and about it, whether you view it up and down, round about or diagonally. What was it that disrupted the Charleston Convention? An effort to force upon a portion of the Convention a candidate they would not accept. What was it that finally dismembered the Baltimore Convention? It was precisely the same issue. And when we find both Conventions unequal to the task of nominating Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in this time of extraordinary interest and extreme peril, because a nominal majority held the rule of a Convention in its hands, and was determined to force a candidate upon it who was unacceptable to a portion of the States—even to a majority of the States of the Union—I do call that party sectional that would act thus. I insist that it is sectionalism, and has all the mischievous elements of such, under whatever name it may be called. I care nothing for its political platforms, real or pretended, original or amended. I care not what may be pretended in regard to it. It is an organization formed in, and supported by a portion of the States against another portion. I admit that a great many elements enter into this that have entered into other struggles. I admit that it has in it many of the elements of ordinary struggles; but it has one element in it, which if it has been discovered, has not been fully exposed as it deserved to be, and which is the great and controlling element in this oppostion to the Democratic Party, coming from a section of what pretends to call itself the Democratic Party. Laying aside all other elements that enter into this campaign on the part of this organization it clearly has this element. I believe I know the secret motive that drives on this terrible train of evils that threaten the Democratic Party and the country. Has not every observing and reflecting mind been surprised that a sectional Democratic Party should have gone to Charleston and spent nearly two weeks in an effort to press upon the Convention a candidate for President that was objectionable to those States that were to cast the Democratic votes? Has not every reflecting and observing mind been astonished that the men, when they left Charleston and had returned to their constituents, this effort should have been renewed with redoubled power and virulence at Baltimore? We have, let me suggest, a key to all this matter. The Republican Party, as we all know, is avowedly a sectional party, with sectional candidates. There are those who have belonged to the Democratic Party, who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. They have seen $400,000,000 of spoils; they have thirsted and hungered; many of them are wanting principle, wanting power, wanting bread. And they have determined, if it were possible, to take possession of the treasury of the country. How are they to do it? They were unwilling to serve under a Seward, a Hale, a Sumner, and a Giddings. They do not believe that the platform upon which these men stand, being so extremely sectional in its character, can succeed; but they have conceived, or renewed rather, the idea of a great Northern party, to be controlled by what they call Democratic influences, and they are reviving the effort of 1848 to raise up a great Northern party that shall absorb the Republican Party, that shall place themselves at the head of it; and that shall be able to control the destiny of this nation by controlling the electoral votes of the Free States, and that can ride rough shod over the Southern States, and over the Constitution alike. [They can't do it.] Let the Southern States bestir themselves; let them see the meaning of this effort; let them see the hidden springs that are propelling this terrible machinery. Let no one lay the flattering unction to his soul that effort is a mere effort at the election of an individual. They will see that they cannot elect the individual they have nominated. They will see that he cannot probably get a single electoral vote, but they are laying the foundation of a great sectional party, that is to be controlled by themselves, and that is to absorb the Republican Party, and rule the Democratic Party of the North. And then it shall be under their control, and they will rule the destinies of the nation and partake of this mighty spoil—this spoil which has tempted them into this great and wicked act. Hungering and thirsting as they have, it has not been surprising that, looking principally, as they do, they have made an effort for it. The angels fell from heaven with less temptation. So long as the members of the Democratic Party are true to themselves in this matter, they need have no fear. They will find noble hearts, noble spirits and mighty arms in the Northern or the Free States that will stand by the Constitution as long as they will stand by it themselves. [Applause.] And this good ship of state will never be surrendered until the South mutiny—until they shall forsake it themselves. But if ever this mighty fabric shall be broken up, may it be in the power of the South to exclaim, "*Procul, O! procul este profani.*" God grant it may never be dissevered; but if it should, may the Southern States not see, when prostrate and bleeding, as in the case of the noble bird, their own feather upon the fatal dart that winged the shaft that quivered in his heart. May no State at the South, may no organization at the South, may no individuals at the South who have the good of the country, the integrity of the Constitution at heart, aid this movement, supposing it means nothing but the election of an individual. I raise my warning voice to-day. I have no more idea but that it means the organization of a great Northern sectional party, than I have of any other problem that has been solved within the last ten years in political history. What does it mean, if not that? I ask every one of you, I ask every one of you within the hearing of my voice, I ask every individual who may read, (if he finds in print what I say,) what means this mighty, terrible effort, urged by some unseen hand, unless it is to lay broad and deep the foundation of a great Northern sectional party to rule the destinies of this country? I am fully aware that that is its intention; and I intend to battle against it with the last breath of my life. ["We are with you," and applause.] When I raised my voice with regard to the sectional issue in 1847 in yonder Capitol, I enlisted for the war. I knew then the terrible controversy that was to go forward in this country; and if I had believed that I could ever have been tempted to retrace my steps, like the desperate adventurer Cortez, I would have burned the ships behind me, so that I could have had no retreat. [Applause.] Aye, in the language that was ascribed to John Adams, "I see clearly through this day's business" and survive or perish, through success or defeat, life or death, I intend for one to invoke my friends to stand up to the integrity of the Constitution and the whole Union. [Applause.] No particular section of the Union; but for the integrity of the whole, and preserve this great legacy that has been handed down to us by our fathers. Of what avail are the struggles of parties? Of what avail are all the spoils of office? Of what avail are all the rich productions of the Treasury if it throw away such a priceless inheritance as has been given to us? [Applause.] Of what avail is this boasted Democratic Party if it degenerate into mere sectionalism; if it ignore the land and the memory of the Washingtons, and the Sumpters, and the Marions of the Revolution; if it ignore and forget the Jeffersons, the Jacksons, the Monroes, the Madisons, or the councils of the nation? We may as well be as sectional as the Republican Party if we are to forget our nationality, and degenerate into sectionalism. [Applause.] The Democratic Party will be of no avail when it surrenders its great principle. It has maintained its hold upon the affections and the confidence of the masses, through all the conflicts of time, by the integrity of its great principles, by the catholicity of its creed, by its benign principles of equality, by its following the advice of the Father of the Country, to frown upon all efforts to kindle sectionalism, jealousy and disturbance; and whenever it departs from that, and undertakes to follow ambitious leaders, it is no longer worthy of the name of Democracy. ["That's so," and applause.] The name of Democracy, then, instead of rallying the mighty masses of the country, instead of every generous heart leaping at its approach, a hissing and a shame. Here is a great battle of principle to be fought. The sunshiny patriot and the Summer soldier may shrink from the crisis in a time like this, but he who stands it now will deserve and receive the thanks of every man and woman. [Applause.]

The speaker retired amid vociferous cheering.

The Campaign in Indiana.

BRECKINRIDGE STATE CONVENTION—SPEECH BY SENATOR BRIGHT—LETTER FROM GEN. LANE.

The Indiana Breckinridge Convention assembled at Indianapolis on the 31st. James Morrison, of Marion, and Delana R. Eckels, of Putnam, were appointed Electors at Large, with Isaac N. Beard, of Wayne, and A. W. Waters, of Elkhart, as Contingents.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Republicans and charging them with aiming to destroy the domestic institutions of the South.

Senator Bright addressed the Convention at some length, aiming to demonstrate the following points: first, that there has been no regular nomination by the Democratic Party; secondly, that the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane has more of substance, more of support of the Democratic organization and Democratic men than that of Douglas and Johnson, and thirdly, that the President of the United States, that seven picked men of his Cabinet, and thirty-six of thirty-eight Democratic United States Senators, with nineteen or twenty Democratic members of Congress are not bolters.

The following resolutions were offered before the Convention adjourned:

Resolved, That while we disapprove of the platform of principles on which Mr. Douglas is now a candidate, we still regard it as less objectionable than that on which Mr. Lincoln is placed; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee this day appointed, be authorized and requested to confer with the Central Committee appointed on the 11th day of January last, with the view to the organizing and running of one and a joint Electoral ticket, on the following basis, to wit:

If the persons that may be jointly agreed upon for Electors shall be elected, they shall cast the vote of this State for that one of the two candidates for President and Vice-President—Breckinridge and Lane, or Douglas and Johnson—whom it shall be found, after the election, is certain to receive the highest number of electoral votes from other States.

That said Committee be authorized, in their discretion, to agree upon the adoption of an entirely new electoral ticket, or the running of either of the present electoral tickets, or of a ticket composed of parts of the present tickets, as may be thought most expedient. The electors who may be then agreed upon to pledge themselves in writing to cast the vote of the State, (if elected,) in accordance with this resolution.

A vote was then taken on the above, and the Chair decided the resolution adopted. It was very evident, however, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that the "nays" were in a majority.

Gen. Lane wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to be present:

Raleigh, N. C., July 25, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 18th, and the dispatches sent through Gov. Winslow. It would afford me very great pleasure to meet you and my many other Indiana friends at Indianapolis, but it is with much regret I have to inform you that I shall not be able to do so. I have been anticipating the pleasure of a visit to the State of my former home, which I love, and which has so many associations and remembrances to be proud of, and I had arranged to make that visit at the present time, but I am not well; too unwell, in fact, to undertake the journey and to reach Indianapolis at the time desired.

I hope the Democracy of Indiana, which has so proudly, heretofore, rallied in defence of the Constitution and the equal rights of the States, may again march in a solid united column against the common enemy. I am sure Indiana is not Black Republican at heart, and that my old friends, with whom I have fought side by side so many battles for Constitutional rights, will rally at the present important crisis in our political affairs to the support of the Constitution and the Union, which are now placed in peril by a powerful Northern sectional party. Though I cannot be with you and my friends in Indiana at present, my heart and warmest wishes are with you, and the good cause for which you are all fighting.

I am happy to inform you that in this State, and, as far as I can learn, in other Southern States, the Democratic Party feel sanguine of success. There are many accessions from the party heretofore opposed to Democracy, and I have reason to hope and believe that by November all the Southern States will be united in support of the Breckinridge ticket.

With much respect,
Your friend and obe'ient servant,
JOSEPH LANE.

To W. H. Talbott, Indianapolis.

Political Miscellany.

The Campaign in Illinois.—Col. Allen, the Douglas candidate for Governor in Missouri, and Senator Trumbull had a discussion at Bloomington, Ill., on the 27th. They were followed by Hon. O. B. Ficklin and Hon. Owen Lovejoy. Subsequently an arrangement was made between Messrs. Ficklin and Trumbull for a joint discussion at three or four points in the State.

The Wide Awake.—A journal of this title, which does not belie its name, has just appeared at Trenton, N. J. It is a Republican institution, of course.

What Hon. John Pettit thinks of the Nominees.—The *Old-Line Guard*, the new Breckinridge organ in Indiana, publishes a letter written by Hon. John Pettit, of that State, in reply to an invitation to address the Breckinridge and Lane mass meeting which was held at Indianapolis on the 31st. After approving of the nomination of a Breckinridge and Lane ticket, Mr. Pettit denies that there is any regular Democratic nominee in the field, and gives it as his opinion that every member of the party is at liberty to vote for whom he pleases. It may be that Lincoln will be elected by the running of Breckinridge and Lane, but he would rather see this result than have Mr. Douglas successful. He concludes with the following emphatic paragraph:

"Mr. Douglas has proved false to the sound principles of the Constitution and of his party, and is not worthy of support. 'He has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.' Cæsar needed the imperial purple to enable him to pay his debts and replenish his bankrupt coffers, exhausted by extravagance and ambitious strife for power. Have we no Cæsar, in this respect, in these days?"

Gov. Johnson in Georgia.—On the evening of the 30th, Hon. H. V. Johnson spoke at Savannah, Ga. The main points of his address were identical with that which he delivered at Macon, a few weeks since. The audience which listened to him on the present occasion seemed to be almost equally divided between the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge. The name of the latter candidate, when mentioned, was received with applause which hisses could hardly drown. When the assembly hissed the Ex-Governor he retorted by calling them "serpents and geese." After he had concluded, the crowd insisted on hearing from the other side; so Judge Jackson addressed them on the Square.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden.—The Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, announces the presence of this gentleman in that city, and says he will soon address his friends there.

Rhode Island.—Gov. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, replies, under his own signature, to an article in the Providence *Post* which attributed to him the authorship of the article in the Newport *Advertiser* on taking down the names of Douglas and Johnson. Gov. Lawrence states that he did not see the article till it was prepared for publication. He intimates that at a proper time he shall publish his views on the political questions of the day.

Hon. Anson Burlingame before His Constituents.—Hon. Anson Burlingame addressed the Republicans of East Boston on Wednesday evening. After discussing the Slavery question at some length, Mr. Burlingame considered the claims of the different candidates. He knew Mr. Douglas well. He had taken the course that many had taken. The Philistines had put out his eyes and he was forced to grind their corn. But, like Samson, perhaps, he may have strength enough left to pull down the whole fabric of Democracy upon the party. Mr. B. called upon the young men to leave Douglas and come into the great Republican Party. Douglas does not stand any chance of getting a single vote out of Missouri. The South, he thought, would vote for Bell or Breckinridge in a body. Every patriot would regret the throwing of the election into the House of Representatives, on account of the danger to the business of the country that would ensue from the distraction of affairs. In conclusion Mr. Burlingame urged the claims of the Republican candidates.

Exciting Times in St. Louis.—The campaign is becoming excited in St. Louis. On the evening of the 31st, says the *Democrat*, the Invincible Club, a Republican organization, in passing up Fourth-street, near Olive, were assailed with stones from the sidewalk, and several of their men badly injured. They passed hastily up Fourth to Locust-street, and went home without retaliating. But as they left Fourth some outsiders seemed to take it up, and threw rocks in return. The same crowd gathering as it passed down Fourth-street (without torches or badges) to Pine, and thence to the Democratic Head-quarters, threw several stones at the building in question, without doing much damage. A mob immediately gathered around the Head-quarters and urged the propriety of going at once and "cleaning out the Lincoln and Hamlin Club." Mr. Barret, however, soon appeared, and succeeded in quieting the excitement and persuading the crowd to disperse.

The Twin Conventions.—Under this caption the *Atlas and Argus* discusses the Conventions which are to assemble at Syracuse on the 7th. "One," it says: "is called by the State Committee headed by John A. Green, which was appointed by the bogus organization made at Syracuse last Fall, and repudiated by the undivided National Convention at Charleston. The other is to assemble under the patronage of Augustus Schell, Esq., as a member of the National Committee of the Seceders, and on the invitation of one respectable private gentleman from each Congressional District. The former Convention will gather under the authority of a spurious organization and an irregular State Committee, and the latter will be entirely a voluntary assembly, having no pretensions to represent any existing organization. The difference between the two seems to be, that the first will claim under a forged title to regularity, and the latter will have no title at all. These Conventions will not be in any sense representative bodies. Neither primary meetings nor District Conventions will have been held in a dozen counties in the State. The delegates will be mostly self-appointed, or claim under mere sham credentials. They will really represent no constituency, but constitute assemblages of individuals rather than Conventions. They have a right to their own opinions, and if they assemble as individuals, for consultation and interchange of views, they are not likely to do any great harm, and indeed have it in their power to do some good. But should they assume the duties of a nominating Convention and present tickets in hostility to the regular Democratic organization of the State, the case would be altogether changed, and they would become disorganizers and factionists, seeking to defeat the candidates of the Democracy, and aid in electing Black Republicans."

The only Convention, the *Argus* claims, which will be entitled to consideration, is that called for the 15th inst.

The Probabilities.—"Ion" writes thus from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The Press of the Southern States, and the most candid of the Northern journals, all admit the probability that the Black Republicans will elect their candidate for the Presidency, as things now stand—that is, while the Anti-Republicans are divided into different factions and rallied under different standard-bearers. Were the election to occur under these circumstances there would be no doubt as to the result; but there is time enough yet for a combination of all the conservative elements in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York against the Republican candidate, and there is a strong and increasing tendency to that end. The canvass will begin to assume a more promising shape after the 1st of September. The month of August must be the holiday of factious politicians and quarreling conventions. After that display the people will take the matter in hand by a spontaneous and irresistible movement. Were it a fact that the Anti-Republicans of the Northern debateable States had determined to permit the election to go by default, then it would be time already for them to consider the consequences of the election of Lincoln upon the peace of the country. Lincoln will find a stiff opposition from one entire section of the country. Not one of his nominations can pass the Senate. But the Southern States, assuming the election of Lincoln to be certain, are beginning already to devise measures proper for the emergency. They will bring the subject of their relations with the North and the Federal Government before their State Legislatures next Winter, and the members of these bodies are to be chosen under the excitement of the Presidential contest. The Northern commercial States are not prepared yet for the agitation that will naturally follow the triumph of the Anti-Slavery Party, and they will, in some way, prevent it."

Sound.—In a late speech at Augusta, Ga., Senator Toombs admitted that Col. Bell was sound on the Slavery question as he was himself.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 3.

Cotton steady; sales to-day 600 bales, holders demanded an advance at the close. The sales of the week add up 3,400 bales, and the receipts 550 bales, against 900 bales for the corresponding week in last year. The exports of the week foot up 3,500 bales, and the total exports to date, 796,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 455,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 763,000 bales. Receipts of new Cotton to date, 180 bales, against 6 bales last year. Stock in port, 44,500 bales. Sugar firm at 8c.@8½c. Provisions quiet but firm. Coffee firm; sales of the week 750 bags, at 16c. for Prime. Stock, 3,250 bags, against 17,000 bags last year. Tobacco firm at unchanged prices. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

Flour steady and in fair demand; sales 1,200 bbls., at $3 50 for fine; $4 75@$5 for extra Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; 5 50@$6 for double extras. Wheat quiet and firm for new red Winter, with a light stock; sales 5,500 bushels, at $1 09½; 2,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1. Corn active and steady; sales 67,000 bushels, at 50c. Oats nominal, at 33c. Canal Freights—Boats scarce, and carriers asking 11½c. on Corn and 12½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged, with moderate demand for home, interior, and Eastern trade. Sales, 600 bbls., at $5 25 for extra State, including 200 favorite double extra, at $6 75. Wheat dull; sales, 5,600 new red Winter Illinois, at $1 15. Corn quiet and nominal at 53c.@53½c. Other Grains also quiet and nominal. Canal Freights easier, but not quotably lower; 27c. on Flour; 8c. on Wheat; 7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—16,300 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—35,500 bushels Wheat; 22,300 bushels Corn; 10,600 bushels Oats.

Albany, Friday, Aug. 3.

Flour active, but prices gradually declining on all grades. Wheat selling freely in small quantities; sales 350 bushels Mediterranean at $1 22; and 3,000 bushels New White Indiana and Michigan at $1 35@$1 40; the samples of new at the outside figure are very handsome. Corn in good inquiry; sales 21,000 bushels Western Mixed at 59½c.@60c. Oats—Sales 3,400 bushels State at 39c. Rye—Sales 4,000 bushels, partly at 83c. Whisky—Sales 190 bbls. at 20½c.

Charleston, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 900 bales; receipts the same time, 510 bales. Absence of business for want of stock. Stock at Charleston, 8,500 bales. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ℔ cent. premium. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 3.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 25@$1 28; white $1 35@$1 50. Corn closed with an advance of 2c.; yellow 70c. Mess Pork $19 50@$20. Lard 13½c. Whisky dull at 21½c.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 3.

Flour firm; new Howard-street and Ohio $5 50. Wheat active; red $1 23@$1 33; white $1 36@$1 65. Corn active; yellow 70c.@73c.; white 76c.@80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 20½c.@21c.

Cincinnati, Friday, Aug. 3.

Flour steady. Mess Pork unchanged, but a better demand for Bacon at 9½c.@11½c. Money market and Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Savannah, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Cotton—Receipts in July 5,250 bales. Exports 11,500. Stock at Savannah, 730 bales. There is an absence of business for want of stock. Carolina Rice closed buoyant.

Augusta, Friday, Aug. 3.

Cotton—stock in port, 7,250 bales. Stock at Macon, 2,200 bales.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Bremen* will close to-day, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Star of the West* and *Quaker City* will close on Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Mary Alice, from Ponce, P. R.—Don S. C. Gallaher, Donna C. G. de Echervaina.

In brig Golden Lead, from Minatitlan—Capt. L. Smith and lady, R. Springling.

In brig Adeline Sprague, from Bathurst, W. C. A.—P. H. Lond, of Staten Island.

In schr. J. L. Bowman, from Mayaguez, P. R.—Sen. Don Lewis Antonio, of Porto Rico.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59	Sun sets.... 7 13	Moon sets.... 9 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 09	Gov. Island. 9 58	Hell Gate .. 11 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Oceola, Morrill, Truxillo, P. N. Spofford; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Gelpcke, Kentgen & Reichelt; Vigo, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships S. Sprague, Gillespie, Rotterdam, Funch & Meincke; Dr. Barth, Meyer, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; B. Morgan Turner, Capetown and a market, Bashford, Moulton & Co.; Orazimbo, Townsend, Boston, Hicks & Bell; Sunderland, Davison, St. Johns, N. B., W. F. Schmidt.

Barks J. Fish, Bengard, Cardenas, M. Taylor & Co.; J. Dazzett, Lambert, Glasgow, ——; George S. Hunt, Brewster, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, Bremen, ——.

Brigs Helen Mar, Card, Monkton, D. R. De Wolff; Angostura Mohlman, Lisbon, Barbeck & Co.; Wingaw, Wyman, Barbados, R. P. Buck & Co.; E. D. Cameron, (Br.,) Ryan, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Percy, St. John, N. F., Green & Currie; J. Crystal, Upton, Sagua, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners L. P. Hazard, Wilson, Bristol, master; J. M. Parker, Smith, Bristol, master; Oswego, (Br.,) Card, Lingan, D. R. De Wolff; Gipsey, Waycott, St. Johns and a market, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Ellen, Sanger, Harbor Island, ——; G. Darby, Rogers, Moorehead City, D. C. Murray; Myroper, Allen, Wilmington, ——; R. Caldwell, McCormick, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Nancy, Thomas, Halifax, Rogers & Rich; G. Bent, Howard, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamship Monticello, Morley, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Hero, Smith, Liverpool June 22, with coal to George Bulkley. Had light variable winds most of the passage. July 28, lat. 41 41, lon. 65, took pilot from boat George W. Blunt, No. 11.

Ship Shatemuc, (of Bowdoinham, Me.,) Oxnard, Cardiff June 20, with railroad iron and 11 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had light westerly winds, with thick and rainy weather most of the passage.

Ship James W. Fannin, Briggs, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to T. H. Brower & Co.

Ship Ocean Pearl, (of Portland,) Keazer, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to master.

Ship Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool June 22, with mdse. and 351 passengers to Wm. T. Frost.

Bark William, (of Fall River,) Lord, Alicante June 11, passed Gibraltar June 23, with wine, liquorice, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Has had light easterly winds most of the time since passing Madeira.

Brig Adeline Sprague, (of Boston,) Smith, Bathurst W. C. A., via Isle of Sol, Cape de Verde 24 ds., with ground nuts, ivory, &c., to J. Maurice Smith. Has had light winds and calms for the last week.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, Seeley, Baltimore 9 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan. July 31, off Barnegat, took pilot from boat W. J. Romer, No. 12.

Brig Golden Lead, Johnson, Minatitlan July 4, with logwood and fustic to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with brig Josephus, of and for Baltimore.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Rayner, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland.

Brig Teazer (Br., of Jersey,) Degruchy, New-Carlisle 17 ds., with fish to Siffken and Ironsides.

Brig Beaver, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Aquadilla, P. R., July 21, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. J. L. Bowman, Wooster, Mayaguez, P. R., July 21, with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co. Been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Took a pilot, on the 14th, off Cape Henlopen, from boat Washington, No. 4.

Schr. Mary Alice, Welsh, Ponce, P. R., July 18, with sugar to Sturges & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Rainbow, for New Haven.

Schr. Martha Nickels, Sawyer, Machias 7 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Marietta Smith, (of New-Haven,) Farren, Cat Island 7 ds., with pineapples to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Charles, Georgis, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Phœnix, Hamilton, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Boundary, Blunt, Machias 7 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Benjamin Brown, Ingraham, Warren, for Rondout.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Knowlton, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Rocky Hill, Huff, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Hall, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Baltic, Munson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Arzac, (3-masted,) Murray, Celte 49 ds., with wine, salt, &c., to M. Lienan.

Schr. Boundry, Blunt, Cuttler, Me., 7 ds., with piles to J. F. Show.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Herriman, Bucksport 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Almira Ann, Bickmore, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Lucy J. Hall, Welcome, Canada, with produce to master.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Williams, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Myers, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Florence, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Senator, Gladding, Newport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. S. B. Strong, Strong, Brookhaven 2 ds.

Schr. Sylph, Cook, Dighton 2 ds.

Schr. Rebecca and Elizabeth, Hunter, Northport 2 ds.

Schr. Lady Adams, Miller, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Argus, Norris, Somerset 2 ds.

Schr. Packet, Downs, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Benjamin English, Bliven, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. W. T. Welsh, Wheaton, Stonington 2 ds.

Schr. Jeido, Murch, Calais 7 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Baker, New-London 3 ds.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Stone, Albany, for Portland.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Stoneybrook Packet, Tyler, Elizabethport, with coal for Brookhaven.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Bristol 2 ds.

BELOW—Ship American Congress, Woodward, London. Also 1 ship, 2 barks and 2 brigs unknown.

SAILED—Ships Seth Sprague, for Rotterdam; Sheppard Knapp, for Liverpool; Middlesex, for do.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 3, sunset.—Ship Middlesex cld. the Bar, bd. out, at 8 A. M.; ship Sheppard Knapp, at 8:30 A. M.; ship Seth Sprague at 5:30 P. M. Brig Beaver, schr. Mary Alice, ship J. W. Fannin, barkentine Arzak, brig Adeline Sprague, in the Bay, all bound in. Wind light from S. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 3, sunset.—Ship American Congress, and one ship, one bark, one barkentine, and one brig, unknown, off the Highlands, all bound in. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Arr. ship Rochambeau, Stockpole, from Leghorn; brig John Pierce, Howard, from Cardenas. Below, bark Lucy, from Turks Island; brig Gen. Marshall, from Demerara.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Arr. brig Hope, from Barbados; Dutch galliot Maas, Rotterdam; schrs. Justice, Havana; Ossuna, Trinidad. Below, ship Tonawanda, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Webfoot was, this morning, taken on the Great Balance dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

Arabian—bark, from Liverpool for Providence, July 29, off Nantucket.—(By pilot boat E. Blunt, No. 2.)

Eleanor—Br. schr., from Eleuthera for London, July 16, lat. 27, lon. 50.

Indian—3-masted schr., from St. Ulees for Montreal, July 9, lat. 42 38, lon. 37 09.

Josephine—schr., of New-York, strg. E., July 13, lat. 26 16, lon. 41.

John Hancock—ship, bd. E., July 9, lat. 44 08, lon. 34 26.

Morning Star—brig, from Cape Breton for New-York, Aug. 2, 10 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Putnam—brig, from —— for Charleston, July 26, lat. 31 20, lon. 71 18.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, July 21, brig Echo, for Baltimore next day; schr. Edward Lameyer, Bayley, for Newburyport, to sail in 4 ds. The schrs. Miranda, for New-Haven, sld. 19th, and Gen. Armstrong on the 20th.

At Alicante, June 11, ship Milan, dischg., to sail for Trapani in about 15 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., July 13, brig C. Hopkins, ldg. for New-York.

At Minatitlan, July 4, schr. Keeling, from New-Orleans; Br. brig Rositer, from and for London.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HUNTRESS! CHOLERA BANKS.—THE splendid ocean steamer HUNTRESS, Capt J. Duvall, will make an Excursion to the above Banks on TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1860, leaving Jackson-st., 5½ o'clock; Peck-slip, at 6 o'clock; Spring-st., North River, at 6½ o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 7 o'clock precisely. Bait, lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare, $1.
ROBERT B. DIBBLE.
BENJAMIN M. FULLER.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor to let, either together or separately to a lady and gentleman, or one or several single gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st., WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 3 P. M., Singing by the Home Children, Snug Harbor, Staten Island, and Children from the Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, N. Y. Sabbath-School Children accompanied by their teachers or parents, free. Admission 10 cents.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—REV. ROBERT McCARTEE, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Mr. Porter will preach in this Church, 22d-st., (between 6th and 7th avs.,) TO-MORROW, August 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Janes, commencing at 10½ and 7½. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the Morning service. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. WADSWORTH, OF ALABAMA, will preach in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and the Pastor, Rev. John Poisal in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.